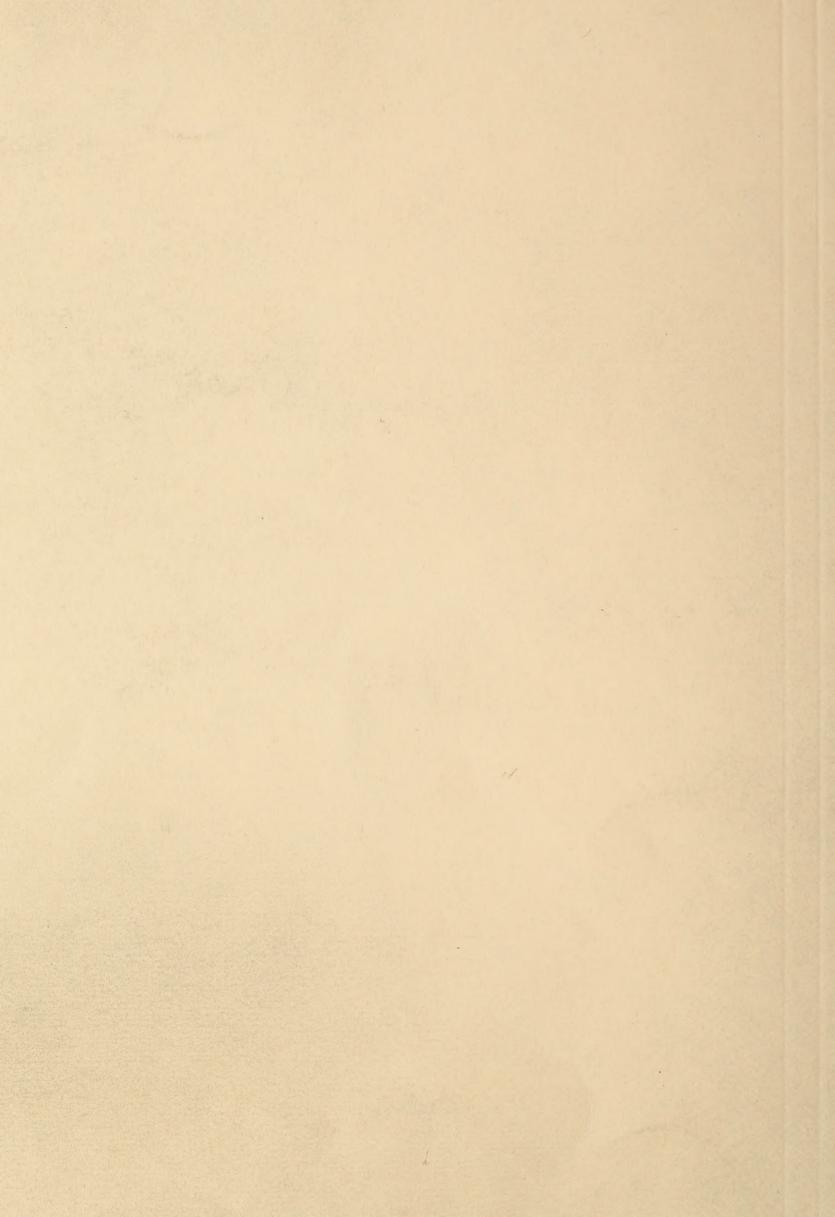
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1909

ACKENDEL'S



1909 CATALOGUE OF

SEEDS.
PLANTSAND
BUILBS

2010 ONTARIO ST., CLEVELAND, O.

REMARKS TO PURCHASERS

A CATALOGUE, to meet the requirements for which it is designed, should, in our opinion, be a simple, unbiased statement of facts, without exaggeration or glowing desscriptions. We have endeavored to adhere strictly to this principle and can truthfully say, that our descriptions are as nearly true as we can make them. It is generally known that some varieties of one kind of seed prove more satisfactory in one section than another, and where any preference has been shown, it has been in favor of varieties known and raised in this locality.

The cost of seed is a small item compared with the value of a successful crop. Nothing for which money is expended brings so large a return, if the seeds are of first quality; AND NOTHING CAUSES GREALER VEXATION THAN WORTHLESS SEED. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that great care should be used in making selections, and orders should be placed only with seedsmen of known experience.

We do not send out agents or peddlers, nor do we supply seeds to be sold on commission. Much disappointment may be avoided by refusing to buy the ordinary cheap seed sent out on commission.

If you have no use for seeds, you will confer a favor by handing this Catalogue to some neighbor who may wish to make selections from it.

OUR TERMS ARE NET CASH

OUR PRICES.—We shall adhere as closely as possible to the prices quoted in this Catalogue, but the market value of some seeds is variable. This is most noticeable in grass, clover and field seeds, onion setts and seed potatoes. Quotations for such articles will be furnished on application.

ORDERS, to secure prompt attention, should be accompanied with remittance, or satisfactory references.

REMITTANCES may be made at our risk by draft, money order, cash by express, express money order, or in registered letter, or, in sums of two dollars or less, by ordinary mail. Postage stamps may be sent for amounts less than one dollar. SEEDS BY MAIL.—Seeds can be sent to any part of the United States at the rate of

8 CENTS PER POUND. Customers desiring their seeds sent by mail will therefore please add to catalogue price sufficient to pay postage at that rate. Peas, Beans, etc., postage will be 15 CENTS PER QUART; Corn, 10 CENTS PER QUART. The ounce and the packet will be sent postage free. PARTICULAR ATTENTION is invited to this, for when omitted the cost of postage will be deducted.

ADDRESS, ETC.—In ordering, please be particular to sign your NAME, also that of your POSTOFFICE, COUNTY and STATE plainly; also mention the mode of conveyance you prefer—whether by mail, express or freight. Serious delays are sometimes occasioned by failing to give attention to these matters.

BAGS ARE FURNISHED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES: Quarter bushel, 5 cents; half bushel, 10 cents; one bushel, 15 cents; two bushels, 22 cents each. In remitting for orders, please add a sum to cover the cost of the necessary bags.

WARRANTS

WARRANTS.—We would repeat our remarks of former years, and assure our friends that no pains have been spared to have all our seeds of the very best quality and purity. We not only buy our stock from the most reliable growers in the trade, but make careful germination tests of all vegetable seeds thus eliminating the chief cause for a poor stand. Our Flower seeds are fresh, new crop every year. At the same time we wish it distinctly understood that we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

A. C. KENDEL.

ORDER SHEET SEEDS

FROM A. C. KENDEL

2010 ONTARIO STREET

CLEVELAND, OHIO

County	Statee	Express M. O	
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CLEVELAND, ONTO

NITRO-CULTURE for soil inoculation

On account of the limited space in our catalogue we are unable to say much about Nitro-Culture, but we have a pamphlet dealing at length with the matter that we will gladly mail on request.

We have sold a great many packages, with, however, varying degrees of success and from a careful study of the failures have come to the conclusion that the directions were not accurately followed. Surgically clean water and utensils are absolutely necessary; dust and sunlight are positively destructive and when these facts are appreciated there is but one other reason why failure might follow an application of Nitro-Culture and that is an acid soil.

The acidity of soil may be determined by the application of Litmus Paper to be had at the druggists' for 5c a package. If the soil is acid it needs lime before a crop of clover amounting to anything can be expected.

We can furnish Nitro-Culture for Alfalfa, Red or Crimson Clovers, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Garden Beans of any kind, Canada Peas, Garden Peas or Sweet Peas.

Price: Trial Package, 50c. 1 acre packages, \$1.50; 5 acre packages, \$5.00.

SPECIAL GARDEN SIZE:

SEE Sweet Peas, 25c.

Garden Beans, 25c.

Garden Peas, 25c.

FEB 17 1909
RECEIVED.

Answered

NEW FLOWER SEEDS OF MERIT

Aquilegia Glandulosa. This is one of the Columbines and perhaps the handsomest of all perennials. The flower stem grows two feet high and bears upwards of 50 flowers three inches across of the deepest blue color with a pure white corolla.

Pkt., 10c.

Campanula Calycanthema. Rose. In the mixed Cup-and-Saucer may be found a pink variety which we offer separately. It is of surpassing beauty and if the plants are set three feet apart the display can hardly be described. The stems grow three feet high and are covered with flowers. They may be cut off when the lower flowers have begun to bloom and if placed in water will last a week the flowers opening successively almost to the last one.

Pkt. 10c.

Campanula Pyramidalis. Chimney Bellflower. Anyone who has visited the Church of St. Anne de Beaupre in Quebec will recall some tall growing potted plants bearing white and blue flowers in the rear of the altar. They are this Campanula, the most conspicuous of the species. Being robust flowers, they require rich soil, and if a liberal quantity of Sheep Manure is applied when the plants begin to bloom the number and size of the flowers will be increased. Half-hardy perennial but treated as a biennial.

Per Pkt., 5c.

Dianthus Plumarius. Double mixed. This is the double variety of the common hardy Garden Pink, fragrant and always acceptable.

Per Pkt., 10c.

Godetia Whitneyi. Dwarf brilliant rose. Godetias are not at all common. This one is of the most conspicuous color and being dwarf will make a splendid edging for other plants. An annual growing well in rather thin soil and in partial shade if necessary.

Per Pkt., 5c.

Butterfly Runner Beans. This is a variety of the Scarlet Runners bearing sprays of pink and white flowers in great profusion. Fine for covering fences, etc. The pods and seeds are edible.

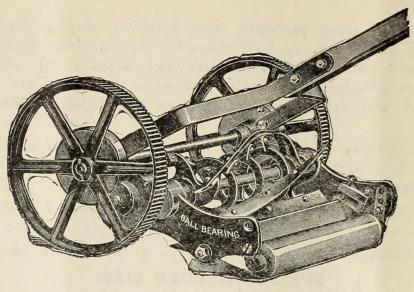
Per Pkt., 5c.

Agrostemma Coeli-Rosa. Rose of Heaven. This is an easily grown annual of a beautiful rose pink. It grows about one foot high and is very showy and attractive.

Per Pkt., 5c.

TOWNSEND'S BALL BEARING LAWN MOWERS

"The Victory"



The Townsend Ball Bearing Lawn Mowers are constructed throughout of the best materials and are as carefully and accurately made as a bicycle. The running parts are of the finest hardened steel and may be easily adjusted to take up the wear. This is a particular advantage in adjusting the reel, as thus the knives are always parallel to the cutter-bar, and cannot jump away when cutting thick grass.

The cutter-bar is tubular, and therefore very rigid. It is easily taken out to be sharp-

ened without disturbing the frame, and may be adjusted to a hair.

The ball bearings make it possible to mow with a machine one-third larger with the same power, which means that a 24-inch ball bearing mower will mow as easily as an 18-inch of other makes.

We have added "The Spider" Ball Bearing to meet the demand of those who want a good mower but have not enough work to do with it to warrant the outlay of a larger and

more expensive machine.

"The Spider" is identical in its running parts with "The Victory," only its wheels are made smaller, as it is intended for small lawns.

Price of "The Victory"			20 in. \$10 00		
Price of "The Spider"	7 50		420 00	411 00	Ψ12 00
Price of Adjustable Grass Catcher	55	65	75	85	



THE CAPITOL LAWN TRIMMER

After the lawn has been mowed there remains a fringe of grass around the edges that could heretofore only be reached with a pair of shears on one's hands and knees-a tedious. back-breaking job.

We have here a machine that does the work perfectly and as rapidly as a man can walk. Being driven by one wheel, allows the cutter to go as close to a fence as grass will grow and not leave a spear.

The disk shown above the drive wheel is used to cut the edges of the sod along the walks and around the flower beds. It does it more rapidly and evenly than a spade. The machine is turned over and run backwards when the disk is to be used.

The saving in labor will soon pay for one of these machines.

Price, boxed and delivered f. o. b., \$6.00.

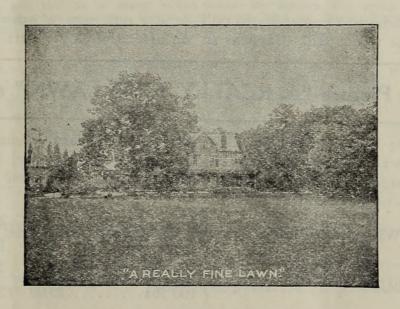
LAWN GRASS SEED.

HERE is perhaps nothing which so adds to the beauty and attractiveness of the place we call home, as a smooth, fine, well-kept lawn. It is like the setting of a fine gem. It ought not to be a difficult matter to convince our customers of this, when so many fine lawns greet us on every hand.

We wish it were as easy to convince them that we have made it our busines to create the want and supply the demand for a strictly high grade article in Lawn Grass Seed, which we have done for many years.

THERE IS MUCH DECEPTION PRACTICED in mixing and selling seeds for lawns, but we can truthfully say that we spare no pains or expense to secure the best and cleanest grasses adapted to our soil and climate, that it is possible to procure and we may add, that we attribute the success of our "FOREST CITY" LAWN GRASS SEED largely to the purity of the seeds we use, as well as the proper proportions in which we mix the different kinds together.

As with almost every article of merit, substitutions are offered for our Lawn Seed. We therefore caution our customers to buy their seeds at headquarters, and save themselves from disappointment caused by having grading contractors and gardeners sow seed of an inferior grade at a less price than the best, after a greater or less outlay of money and labor. If this picture "A really fine Lawn," is on the label it is genuine.



Requisites—a good depth of rich soil, properly drained; a very heavy dressing of thoroughly decayed manure or PURE BONE DUST; nicety of grading in levels and slopes; a firm and smooth surface upon which to sow the seed, and a SUFFICIENT QUANTITY OF THE VERY BEST LAWN GRASS SEED SUITED TO THE SITUATION. The latter item is of prime importance.

Manure

We have found PURE RAW BONE DUST, of which we have the best grade to be had, the best and safest fertilizer for general purposes. It is clean, easily applied, effective and odorless. It is cheaper than manure, as twenty-five pounds of Bone Dust is equal in fertilizing value to a wagon load of manure, and in addition does not require an extra man to spread it on. For

a new lawn or garden, use at the rate of 1,000 lbs. to the acre or about one pound for every five by ten feet of surface; for an old lawn use one pound for every ten by ten feet.

Make a smooth surface with harrow and rake, and use a roller to make it firm and even BEFORE SOWING THE SEED. After sowing, cover the seed well, by raking it in, and again use the roller to finish the work. Use five bushels, or even more of the Forest City Lawn Seed per acre, or about one quart for every ten by fifteen feet of surface. In this latitude there is no season more favorable for sowing than the last of August or the first of September. Sown at this time the grass will be strong enough to winter over safely; and the weeds which will inevitably appear, will not have time to mature and scatter their seed, being mostly annual plants. It is usually then necessary to scatter a little seed on the lawn in the spring to fill in the bare spots, where the grass has been winter-killed. If the seeding must be done in the spring it should be done as early as possible, so that the rounce

When. bare spots, where the grass has been winter-killed. If the seeding must be done in the spring it should be done as early as possible, so that the young grass may be strong enough to withstand the heat of midsummer. It may be sown soon after the 1st of April, or as soon as the ground is dry enough to rake without lumping, and if sown before the middle of May it will produce a beautiful lawn by July.

Re-Seeding.

for re-seeding the ground; therefore, in order to keep the lawn well stocked with the proper varieties of grass, and not allow noxious weeds and wild grass to gain the ascendancy, there should be a sowing of seed made every spring, together with a liberal dressing of bone dust and a good raking given to loosen the surface and incorporate the fresh sown seed with the soil.

If the above directions are carefully followed and the weather is right, a fine lawn may be expected.

If the weeds become too numerous to pull or cut out, sow a quantity of white clover rather thickly, and the weeds will disappear so on after the clover gets well established.

Look for the Picture "A REALLY FINE LAWN," on the Label.

We have sold our Lawn Grass Seed for many years in large quantities in and about Cleveland. Its lawns are famous the world over. We feel, therefore, that the Lawn Seed that makes these famous lawns may be appropriately named "Forest City" Lawn Grass Seed, and under this name it will be hereafter sold.

I OTELOT OTT LITTING BELLD	Per quart 15c	4 quarts 50c
	Peck 1.00	Bushel 3.50
	Per 1b 5c	25 lbs 1.00
	100 lbs\$3.00	

For other Fertilizers see last page.

"SHADY NOOK" LAWN GRASS SEED.

After a series of experiments extending over several years we have been able finally to combine several grasses that we have found will make a good sod under trees and in shaded places. We offer this mixture as "Shady Nook" Lawn Grass Seed.

If we may judge by the increasing demand and the commendations we have received on every hand it is surely filling a long felt need. Your soil may be too poor under the trees to sustain a lawn for any length of time, but it can not be too shady for "Shady Nook." Thoroughly fertilize the soil before sowing and water frequently if necessary.

Sow as early as possible and in the spring only, at the rate of one pound for a space 10x20 feet square. For further directions see above under the word "How."

"SHADY NOOK" Lawn Grass Seed per pound 25c; 5 lbs. for \$1.00.

In ordering seeds to be sent by mail, please do not forget to read "SEEDS BY MAIL" on the cover page.

ARTICHOKE.—(Artichoke.)

The bulbs of the Jerusalem Artichoke are used extensively as feed for swine and make also a palatable vegetable, being prepared like salsify, and are also used for pickles. The tops may be cut and cured and used as dry fodder.

French Globe.	The standard and best variety fo	r sowing		30 \$1 00	
			Qt.	Peck.	Bu.
Jerusalem. (1	ubers)		\$0.25	\$1.00	\$3 50

ASPARAGUS.—(Spargel.)

A bed of Asparagus when properly made, lasts many years; it should find a place in every garden, and to those who grow vegetables on a large scale, the Asparagus crop is a reliable one. Asparagus roots may be purchased in the spring or may be grown from seed sown in April, or May in good soil, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart. The permanent beds should be made VERY RICH WITH WELL-ROTTED MANURE, and thoroughly worked over to a depth of nearly two feet. The asparagus roots (either one or two years old) are transplanted into this bed, setting them in rows three feet apart, leaving about twelve inches between the plants in the row and six or seven inches below the surface for green Asparagus and two or three inches deeper for the white sprouts. Cover the crowns two or three inches with soil and fill the trenches gradually for some weeks.

	Pkt. Oz.	¼ lb. Lb.
Palmetto. Of southern origin, very desirable; bright green\$	05 \$ 10	\$ 15 \$ 50
Conover's Colossal. Large and prolific	05 10	15 50
Barr's Mammoth. Very large, tender stalks; almost white		15 50

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Conover's Colossal.	One year	Per	hundred,	\$0	70;	per	thousand,	\$6 (00
Conover's Colossal.	Two years	86	66		80;	"	"	7 (00

BEANS.—Dwarf or Bush.—(Bush Bohnen.)

Dwarf Beans, as a rule, are both hardier and earlier than the running sorts. They are usually planted to a depth of about two inches and in rows from two to three feet apart, according to the character of the soil, which, to be best adapted to their germination, growth and yield, should be light, dry, warm and RICH.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. The Pods of this new bean are round, full and longer and straighter than Valentine and enormously pro-	Pkt.	Qt.	Pe	ck	Bu.	
ductive. The earliest on the list, and is excellent for market gar-deners	10	\$ 30	\$1	50	\$5 00)
Canadian Wonder. Large, flat, green pods, and excellent to use as a shell bean. Seeds red	10	30	1	50	5 00)
Long Yellow Seeded Six Weeks. Excellent early, flat string bean	10	30	1	50	5 00)
Refugee. Later sort; very productive; round, stringless pods; planted almost exclusively for late	10	30	1	25	4 00)
Dwarf Caseknife. A flat, green podded variety, very prolific and early, white seed	10	30	1	75	6 00)
Burpee's Bush Lima. A dwarf variety of the Pole Lima. We find that they do not bear continuously, hence to prolong the period of picking, two or three plantings should be made	10	40	2	25	8 00)
Dreer's Bush Lima. Is a short, thick bean, maturing somewhat later than the preceding sort; vines trailing, immensely productive, and beans are of excellent quality	10	4 0	2	25	8 00)

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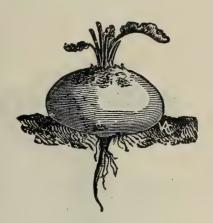
DWARF WAX BEANS.

Black Wax. Early, round-podded, stringless; black seed	\$ 10 \$ 30 10 30	Peck Bu. \$1 50 \$5 00 1 75 6 00	0
Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax. A flat variety of wax beans, less liable to rust than other sorts	10 30	1 50 5 00	
FIELD BEANS.			
These Beans Subject to Change in Price.			
Large White Cranberry or Marrow Bean. Used as an early shell bean Long White Kidney. An excellent early shell bean	10 20	\$1 25 \$4 00 1 25 4 00	0
BEANS. Pole or Running.—(Stangen Bohnen.	.).		
Large White Lima. (Best Eastern.) Best shell bean grown; a late sort Kentucky Wonder. (Old Homestead.) Pods green; very long; very pro-		\$2 00 \$7 00 2 00 7 00	
Pole Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry. A popular veriety, equally serviceable for shell or string bean		1 75 6 50	
beans Golden Butter or Mont d'Or. Early, very productive; golden wax pods Scarlet Runner. Very ornamental, free climber; bright scarlet flowers	10 30	1 50 5 00 1 75 6 00 1 75 6 00	0
BEANS. English.—(Grosse Englische Bohnen.)		
Broad Windsor. Best sort for general use			
	\$ 10 \$ 30	\$1 75 \$6 00	0
BEET.—(Rothe Ruebe—Runkel Ruebe.)	\$ 10 \$ 30	\$1 75 \$6 00	0
	arious beets crop of ta condition lants. For eets, during fifteen incompounds of lough. The hes apart, teen inches with the y	The man ble beets sow to be worked a main crop of the first two hes apart, and seed per acree varieties for while the man apart in the doto early, as young plants.	oo dd
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BEET.—(Rothe Ruebe—Runkel Ruebe.) A rather light soil, well enriched, is best suited flor the cultivation of the very liberal manuring. For an early of the seed as early as the ground is in a light frosts will not injure the young property sow the first of May; and, for winter by weeks of June. Sow in drills twelve to about one inch deep, pressing the earth a very important matter. Use about six Thin out when the plants are large entable use should be left four or five included as a seally sort. Crosby's Early Egyptian. Extrate early, round dark red; the best early sort. Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Very smooth; globe-shaped; small top; skin dark red, with flesh bright red, shaded to light;	rious beets crop of ta condition lants. For eets, during fifteen inches frough. The hes apart, teen inches be attended with the yarrange of the condition of th	to be worked a main crop of the first two hes apart, and seed per acres avarieties for while the man apart in the doto early, as young plants.	0 0
A rather light soil, well enriched, is best suited flor the cultivation of the very liberal manuring. For an early of the seed as early as the ground is in a light frosts will not injure the young sow the first of May; and, for winter be weeks of June. Sow in drills twelve to about one inch deep, pressing the earth a very important matter. Use about six Thin out when the plants are large er table use should be left four or five increased and sugar beets should stand thir row. Hoeing and hand weeding should weeds must not be allowed to interfere Crosby's Early Egyptian. Extra early, round dark red; the best early sort Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Very smooth; globe-shaped; small top; skin dark red, with flesh bright red, shaded to light; very sweet and tender	rious beets crop of ta condition lants. For eets, during fifteen inches frough. The hes apart, teen inches be attende with the y	to be worked a main crop of the first two hes apart, and seed per acres a varieties for while the man apart in the doto early, as young plants.	0 0
BEET.—(Rothe Ruebe—Runkel Ruebe.) A rather light soil, well enriched, is best suited flor the cultivation of the very liberal manuring. For an early of the seed as early as the ground is in a light frosts will not injure the young property sow the first of May; and, for winter by weeks of June. Sow in drills twelve to about one inch deep, pressing the earth a very important matter. Use about six Thin out when the plants are large entable use should be left four or five included as a seally sort. Crosby's Early Egyptian. Extrate early, round dark red; the best early sort. Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Very smooth; globe-shaped; small top; skin dark red, with flesh bright red, shaded to light;	rious beets rop of ta condition lants. For eets, during fifteen inches firmly up pounds of lough. The hes apart, teen inches be attende with the yarrange of the second of	to be worked a main crop of the first two hes apart, and seed per acres a varieties for while the man apart in the doto early, as young plants. 1/4 lb. Lb. \$ 20 \$ 60	0 0

BEETS.—Continued

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. Long Smooth Blood. A prolific variety, very dark in color, stands drought better than the turnip varieties\$ 05 \$ 10 \$ 15 \$ 50 Swiss Chard. Generally used in greens, but the ribs of the leaves may be cooked

and served like asparagus 05 10



Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb.

10

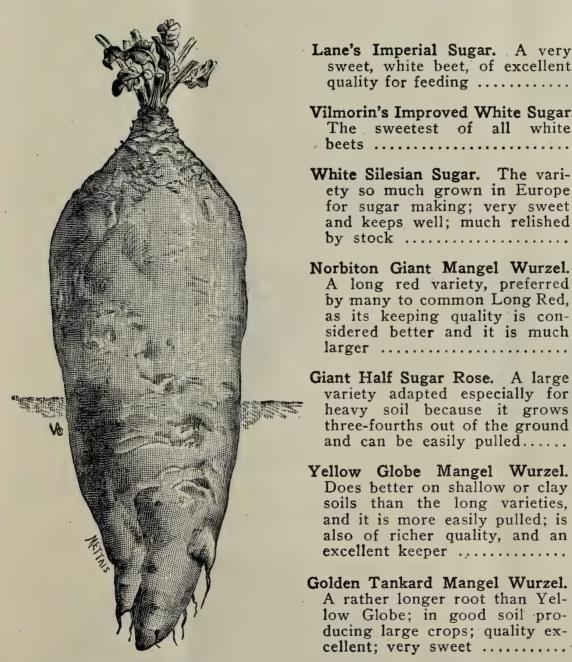
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VARIETIES GROWN FOR FEEDING STOCK.

20

60



sweet, white beet, of excellent quality for feeding	05	10	15	35
Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar. The sweetest of all white beets	05	10	15	35
White Silesian Sugar. The variety so much grown in Europe for sugar making; very sweet and keeps well; much relished by stock	05	10 ;	10	35
Norbiton Giant Mangel Wurzel. A long red variety, preferred by many to common Long Red, as its keeping quality is considered better and it is much larger	05	10	10	30
 Giant Half Sugar Rose. A large variety adapted especially for heavy soil because it grows three-fourths out of the ground and can be easily pulled	05	10	10	35
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. Does better on shallow or clay soils than the long varieties, and it is more easily pulled; is also of richer quality, and an excellent keeper	05	10	10	30
Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel. A rather longer root than Yellow Globe; in good soil producing large crops; quality ex-				

Norbiton Giant Mangel.

BROCCOLI.—Spargel Kohl. .

cellent; very sweet 05

This plant is very closely allied to the cauliflower, the variation being very slight. It is generally considered rather more hardy. Plant and cultivate same as cauliflower.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.—(Sprossen Kohl.)

A variety of the cabbage family, which produces minature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled in the same way as cauliflower. The seed should be sown about the middle of May, and cultivated like cabbage.

CABBAGE.—(Kopf Kohl.)

The cabbage crop is one of the first importance to vegetable growers, and, to be successfully grown, needs great care and sound judgment, both as to the selection of proper seed and the cultivation throughout. The early, medium and later sorts all thrive upon similar soils, yet need varying treatment. It is safe to select either a piece of strong sward-land, or if more convenient, land that has not borne crops of cabbage or turnips for two or three years previously. Sward-land should be plowed in the fall and again cross-plowed in early spring after a heavy dressing of strong manure; high cultivation is absolutely necessary. In this vicinity the larger portion of the early varieties are grown from seed sown in hot-beds in February and March, only moderate bottom-heat being required. Transplant into other frames without much if any bottom heat, as soon as the plants show the fourth leaf, setting them low in the earth to make them stocky. In April, or as soon as the ground can easily be worked, set out in rows three feet apart and about eighteen inches between the plants. The smaller varieties may be grown a little closer. The ground should be thoroughly stirred with a cultivator, and hoed every week till the plants cover the ground. Cold-frame plants are often used for early planting; such plants are obtained by sowing the seed about the middle of September, and later transplanting into cold-frames, where they are wintered over. These plants are desirable on account of their hardiness, and are less liable to become stunted when set in the open ground. In some localities a crop of celery is made to follow early cabbage the same season, by setting every third row with celery plants. (See remarks on celery culture). For a fall crop sow in the open ground in May, and transplant in June and early July.



Dwarf Improved French
Brussels Sprouts.



All Seasons Cabbage.



Dwarf Early Flat Dutch Cabbage.

Early Winningstadt. A sugar-loaf variety of the earlier sort; grow to good size, and does better on light soils than any other sor much desired on account of its solid head	vs t;		Oz. :		
All Season's Cabbage. Early, large sized, very solid, round head; as name implies, it can be planted to come in for all seasons, ear medium or late. It is an excellent variety and can be depend upon for a second early crop of fine salable cabbage	ly, led	05	20	50	1 75
Burpee's Sure Head. Hard flat head; a sure header and good keepe	r	05	20	50	1 75
Dwarf Early Flat Dutch. One of the most desirable second ea sorts, maturing a solid flat head immediately after the first early	rly	05	20	50	1 75
True Early Wakefield. A standard, very early variety; of medium si in shape pyramidal, with a rounded peak; being very hardy, it well fitted to winter in cold frames. By far the best very early so	is	05	20	60	2 25
Charleston or Large Wakefield. Similar to the Early Wakefield, little later, and larger heads	a 	05	20	60	2 00
Succession. A sure heading, good keeping sort, very similar to well-known All Seasons	he	05	20	60	2 00

CABBAGE.—Continued.



Henderson's Early Summer Cabbage.



Early Dwarf Savoy Cabbage.

e e	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Henderson's Early Summer. A few days later than Wakefield; rather larger around; much used by market gardeners; stands long in head		20	50	1 75
All Head. Sure header. An excellent variety for fall use	05	20	60	2 00
Holland. A variety that has come into great demand on account of its exceedingly hard and heavy heads, and is in much demand by cabbage dealers on that account. Our strain of Holland Cabbage can be depended upon to prove satisfactory in every respect	•	5 25	5 60	2 25
Large Late Drumhead. A very large, reliable, solid-heading variety for winter use; an excellent keeper		15	40	1 50
Late Premium Flat Dutch. A standard variety; the most reliable and valuable for a main crop; a good keeper, and in every way desirable		20	50	1 50
Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy. A very early-heading, finely-curled variety of extra fine table quality; Savoys are excelled in delicacy of flavor only by cauliflower		15	40	1 50
Green Curled Savoy. A variety with finely curled leaves; of delicate flavor; used for a fall crop or for winter		20	60	2 OC
Perfection Drumhead Savoy. Rather larger and finely curled; the very best for family use; keeps well all winter until late in the spring.		15	40	1 50
Mammoth Rock Red. This is the largest and surest heading Red Cab- bage ever introduced. The head is large, round and solid		25	.75	2 00



Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.



Perfection Drumhead Savoy Cabbage.

CARROT.—(Mohrruebe—Gelhe Ruehe.)

Carrots are grown for feeding stock, as well as for culinary purposes; there is usually a market demand for considerable quantities for cooking, many of the for considerable quantities for cooking, many of the earlier sorts being sold in bunches when about half grown. A rather light, sandy loam, deeply tilled, is best suited to the growth of carrots, and upon such soil, if it has been liberally fertilized the previous year, a good crop may be grown without much, if any, additional manure. Strong, fresh manure should never be used. Make the surface smooth, and sow in drills about fourteen inches apart, and shout half an inch be used. Make the surface smooth, and sow in drills about fourteen inches apart, and about half an inch deep, thinning the plants when large enough, so as to stand about three or four inches apart. April or May is the proper time to sow, varying the time according as an early or late crop is wanted. Good crops have been grown from sowings as late as the 10th, of June. Early weeding is very important. Sowing a little radish seed with carrot, just enough to show the row often saves a crop. often saves a crop.

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb.

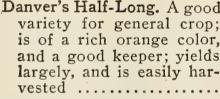
Early Scarlet Horn. A medium sized root, half-long, stump-rooted, of fine color, and much used for cooking; grown for early use, and to sell in bunch-

es; bears close planting..\$ 05 \$ 10 \$ 25 \$ 75

Chantenay or Half-Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted.

This is the best and most popular variety with our market gardeners; perfect in shape, sweet, dark red color; very productive... 05

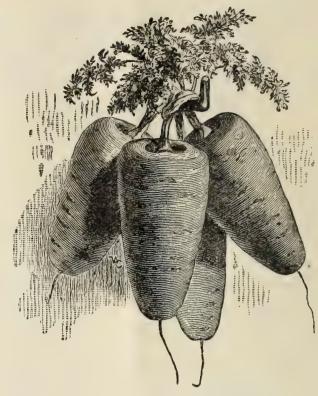
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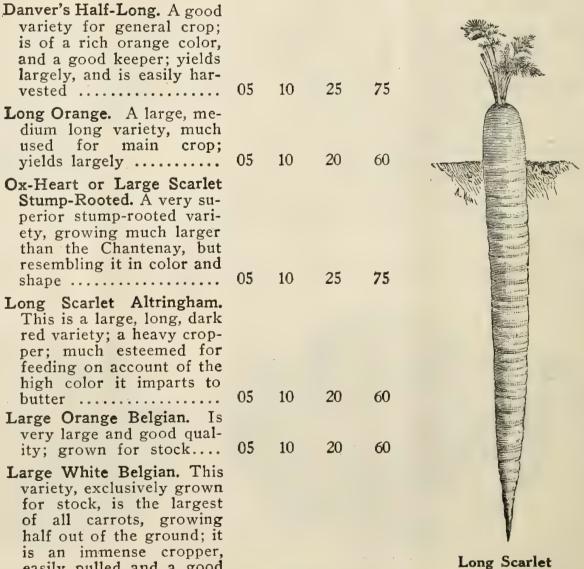
used

This is a large, long, dark red variety; a heavy cropper; much esteemed for feeding on account of the high color it imparts to butter

easily pulled and a good keeper



Half Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted Carrot.



10

- 05

20

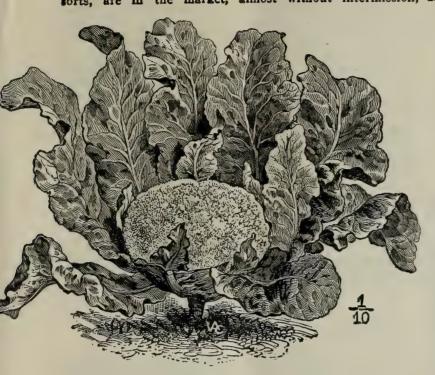
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Altringham Carrot.

Large White Belgian Carrot.

CAULIFLOWER.—(Blumen Kohl.)

The growing of cauliflower is receiving more attention than formerly; particularly so the earlier varieties. The crops of Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt begin to come forward in June, and these, with the later sorts, are in the market, almost without intermission, until November. Cauliflowers require very high cul-



Lenormand's Short Stem Cauliflower.

tivation and plenty of moisture, even more so than cabbage. Whether grown in the kitchen garden or upon a large scale, the crop is a paying one, and there is not a more delicious vegetable grown. The demand is evidently increasing. Cold-frame plants are probably the best and hardiest for early crops; the frames however, need rather more protection during cold nights than is required for cabbage Seed sown in hot-beds in February will produce plants that are not much, if any, inferior to cold frame plants. They should be transplanted once before setting in the open ground, and also should be gradually hardened by exposure; in this way they will be in condition to set out as early in April as the ground will permit. Set the early sorts about two feet by fifteen inches apart, and cultivate the same as cabbage. When irrigation is practicable, great advantage is obtained during a drought. For late cauliflower, sow seed in open ground, from the middle of May to the middle of June, and transplant the same as cabbage. When plants first appear they are liable to the attacks of a small black fly; guard against this fly by frequent dustings with plaster, which apply in the morning while the dew is on. When the heads are forming, tie the leaves together at the top, thus avoiding discoloration by exposure to

the sun. The crop of cauliflower depends entirely upon the state of the weather during the time of heading. If it is hot and dry, the heads will be inferior in size, solidity and color; if moist and cool, the same plants would produce beautiful, white, solid heads. For this reason it is deemed advisable to use three or four varieties every season, which may be sown and transplanted all at the same time; but as their season for heading differs, some of them are certain to come in when the weather is favorable. All the different varieties we offer are sure to head. If any plant should fail to head in time, if taken up before freezing and planted in a cellar, a head corresponding to the strength of the plant will be almost a certain result.

In comparing our prices on Cauliflower please bear in mind that all the stocks we offer are absolutely the best selected strains to be had. In placing our orders in Europe we always insist on the purest, most reliable and satisfactory grades grown, and though the additional cost is considerable, it is but slight when compared with a good and poor crop of cauliflower.

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Henderson's Snowball. One of the earliest sorts; dwarf and compact; rather smaller than Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt but very \$2 25 reliable for heading\$0 10 Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Superior to all other early dwarf varieties; very white, compact heads; very reliable either for forcing or for late crop. The most popular variety in our market. Our stock of Erfurt Cauliflower is the best grown.. 10 2 25 Best Early Paris. A tall-growing variety, used for late crop; has Earliest Dwarf Erfurt Cauliflower. been very popular for many 1 50 10 50 years

Lenormand's Short Stem. This is an extra large-headed variety, with a short stem; a great favorite for late heading; a most reliable sort.....\$ 10 \$ 50 \$1 75

CELERY.—(Sellerie.)



But little celery is grown for early use, as it is not in its most palatable condition until about October, the bulk of the crop being used during November and later. For this reason it is generally grown as a second crop, following early cabbage, onions, peas, etc. If it is desired to start the seed early in hot-beds, great care must be taken to shade it from the sun immediately on sowing, as one hour's sunshine, through the glass upon the seed so lightly covered, will destroy its vitality, and cause great disappointment. The proper time to sow in the open ground is early in April, transplanting about the first of July. The seed being very small, should be covered very lightly, and the earth pressed firmly down upon it. Some gardeners trim off the top a little, while the plants are small, to make them more stocky. Set in rows three or four feet apart, and about six inches between plants in the row. Keep down all weeds, and as fall approaches, draw earth up to the plants, keeping the stalks well together. This earthing-up is continued at intervals, until only the leaves appear above the soil. When well blanched, it is ready for use. For winter use it is usually placed in trenches, and covered with earth and litter, or stored in cool cellars.

Henderson's White Plume. This is a very early variety, stalks and leaves growing naturally white, but the quality is much im-	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 1	lb.	Lb.	
proved by bleaching; not a late keeper	05	\$ 35	\$1 (00 \$	3 50	
Golden Heart. Half						
dwarf, silvery white, with golden-yellow						
heart; an excellent						
keeper; a favorite with gardeners	05	25		75	2 50	
Boston Market. True						
Celery. Arlington-grown seed. Probably the best			,			
celery for home use, but growing very dwarf, and maturing very	05	40	1 1	25	4 00	
Large-Stalked Golden Self-Blanching. An excellent variety for early	03	40	1 4	23	4 00	
use; large, solid stalk, with beautiful golden heart; bleaches easily	05	40	1 '	25	4 00	
and early; an excellent shipper	03	40	1 /	23	4 00	
the uncertainty of Golden-Blanching celery being always solid,						
we have tried to carry over a quantity that has been tested. This we offer as long as it will last as "tested stock" with the year of						
the crop on each package. This seed we absolutely know to be						
pure and solid, and our growers need fear no failure on account of hollow celery	05	50	1	50	5 00)
Giant Pascal. A fine keeping sort; excellent flavor; thick stalk; very	05	20		50	1 50	
brittle, and the best late sort grown here	03	20	,	50	1 50	
variety will be inferior. We have a little of the old seed that is of	05	20	. (60	2 00	
known purity. Date of crop on each package						
lent flavor, and a good keeper	05	20 05	(60	2 00	
		MA	W			
CELERIAC, OR TURNIP ROOTED CELERY.—(Knollen Sellerie	.)	1				

A variety of celery with roots of turnip shape. It is grown in the same manner as ordinary celery, but may be set closer—about eighteen by six inches. But little earthing-up is required. Can be kept in winter the same as other celery. The roots may be boiled and sliced, and used with vinegar as a salad or cooked and served with butter and flour gravy.

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. Large Erfurt. The largest and best root; very \$ 40 \$1 50 ..\$ 05 \$ 15

Large Smooth Prague. Similar to Large Erfurt, with fewer roots 40 1 50

Celeriac.

CHICORY.—(Chicorien.)

Grown for the roots, which, when dried and roasted, are ground for mixing with coffee, the mixture being preferred by many to pure coffee. Cultivation of this plant precisely the same as for carrots.

Large Rooted	05	10	30	1 00
Curled. This sort is used exclusively for salad	05	10	40	1 25





Pkt. Qt. Peck Bu.

CORN. Sweet or Sugar.—(Zucker Mais.)

All are so familiar with corn it is unnecessary to describe its appearance or uses. Its cultivation is very simple, and with only ordinary care good crops are grown. Plant in any good soil, in rows three to four feet apart, according as a dwarf or tall-growing variety is planted. Nothing grown in a garden gives more satisfaction for family use than sweet corn, provided there is room for its proper culture. The usual mode of planting is in hills, leaving three or four stalks in a hill, but it has been found to be a much better way to plant in straight rows, three or four feet apart, and one stalk every foot. This will give each plant an equal chance, and every stalk will bear one or more ears. It is advisable to plant three or four varieties, so that one kind may follow the other in regular succession. If not acquainted with the different varieties the selection might be left to us.

Cory. The earliest of all the sweet varieties	05	\$ 20	\$1 25	\$4 00
Kendel's Early Giant. This variety has made a name for itself wherever corn is planted. It is the largest early sweet corn yet introduced, and is a money maker for market gardeners. It comes with the Minnesota and Cory and the ears are twice as large. It is white, has a large grain, very sweet and tender, and is very prolific	05	20	1 40	4 50
Kendel's Early White Wonder. We can hardly praise this corn enough for home use. Ears medium size and numerous, and kernels exceedingly sweet	05	20	1 40	4 50
Early Minnesota. A very fine extra early dwarf, eight rowed variety; a general favorite for the first early	05	20	1 25	4 00
Perry's Hybrid. Second early; excellent for market gardeners; pink cob	05	20	1 25	4 00
Early Crosby. Habit very dwarf, ears set very low; a twelve-rowed variety with white cob, ear fair size, and sweet	05	20	1 25	4 00
Early Mammoth. An excellent variety; comes in immediately after the second early; very large ears	05	20	1 40	4 50
None Such. An excellent second-early of large size. Cobs red, grain large and very sweet. A splendid variety for general use	05	20	1 25	4 00
Moore's Concord. Rather taller, and with larger ears than early Crosby, also a little later; a good sort for general use; twelve rowed	05	20	1 25	4 00
Country Gentleman. A fine variety, small cob, kernels very deep, sweet and tender while in the milk, but gets hard and tough if allowed to remain on the stalks too long	05	20	1 50	4 50
Mammoth Sweet. A late variety with ears of the largest size; twelve to sixteen rowed, and of fine flavor, a general favorite	05	20	1 00	3 75
Stowell's Evergreen. A standard sort	05	20	1 00	3 50
Black Mexican. Very sweet and much desired for family gardens	05	20	1 25	4 00

CORN. Indian or Field.—(Indianer oder Feld.)

The culture of field corn is too well known to need any description.

Early Huron Dent. This sort is considered the earliest yellow corn grown. Ears good size; fodder medium; cob very thin. Per ½ bu. or 20 lbs. of ears
White Cap Yellow Dent. An early variety that has given good satisfaction in Northern Ohio. Seeds light yellow. Per ½ bu. or 20 lbs. of ears
Sibleys Pride of the North. The earliest gourd seed corn known; twelve to fourteen rowed; bearing close planting; abundant vielder, and sure to ripen even in our
shortest seasons. Per ½ bu. or 20 lbs. of ears
Rice Pop Corn. Per ½ bu. or 20 lbs. of ear.
Red Cob Ensilage. This corn has become a universal favorite with all growers of fodder corn. Price variable. Per bu
Clark's Cuban Giant Ensilage. A large-growing variety, and ripens earlier than the Red Cob
ENSILAGE—In large quantities will make special price.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS.—(Ackersalad.)

Grown for use as salad. Sow very early in spring in rows a foot apart. In six or eight weeks it is ready for use. For early spring use, sow in September, and when cold weather sets in, cover with litter, and winter over like spinach.

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb.

Large Round Leaved.

Large-seeded. A variety most generally sown\$ 05 \$ 10 \$ 15 \$ 50

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS.—(Kresse.)

Used for salads and garnishing. Sow in April in rows a foot apart.... 05 10 15 50

WATER CRESS.—(Brunnen Kresse.)

A perennial aquatic plant. It is introduced by setting roots or sowing seed about mid-summer in beds prepared at the edge of slow-running water. It is used as a salad in early springtime.

True Water Cress.....

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. ..\$ 05 \$ 35 \$1 00 \$3 50

CUCUMBER.—(Gurke.)

To obtain early cucumbers and at the same time avoid most of the annoyance of the striped bug, it is a good plan to plant the seed about the first of May in frames without much bottom heat. Small pots may be placed into the soil, in frames, and a few seeds planted in each, or small sods, turned over, may be placed close together in the frames, and a few seeds placed in each. In three or four weeks these may be transplanted into open ground, each piece of sod being set into hills three or four feet apart each way. If transplanted in the evening and one watering given, the plants will not droop. The seeds may be planted in the hills late in May, making the crop somewhat later. Use dry plaster, or an infusion of powdered white hellebore in water, to destroy the striped bug. For pickles plant during the last two weeks in June.

CUCUMBER.—Continued.

	Pkt	. Oz	. ¼ lb	. Lb.
Early Cluster. Grows in clusters, bluish-green in color\$	05 \$	10	\$ 30	1 00
Early Frame. A short early sort, growing about five inches long	05	10	30	1 00
Boston Pickling. The best to grow for pickles; yields a large crop of				
short, straight, dark-green pickles	05	- 10	30	1 00
Extra Long Green. A well-known late variety, producing cucumbers				
about twelve inches long; good deep color, flavor excellent				1 25
Jersey Pickling. An excellent variety for pickling; very productive				1 00
Green Prolific Pickling. The most productive sort of all	05	10	30	1 00
Japan Climbing. Good under glass or in the open ground. A fine				
	05	15		1 50
West India Gherkin. A small prickly fruit used for pickling	05	20	60	2 00
Telegraph. Used for hot-houses and frames; free-bearing, long and				
handsome ,,,,,,	25			

DANDELION .- (Pardeblum.)

The dandelion is a hardy perennial which makes a very desirable early spring salad. Sow the seed early in drills ½ inch deep and 15 to 18 inches apart. Weed frequently during the summer, and the next spring the leaves will be fit to use. The flavor is very much improved, if the leaves are blanched, the bitter taste being much reduced. This may be done by covering with boards or leaves and litter for a time to exclude the light. It is served like lettuce and is considered a very wholesome salad.

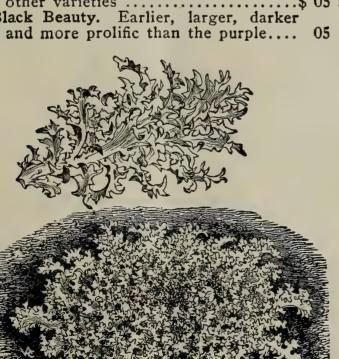
Improved Thick-Leaved. The best variety, and the kind generally used.____ 05 50 1 50

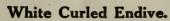
EGG PLANT.—(Eierpflanze.)

Egg plants require a light, warm soil, and being very delicate and tender, must not be set out too early. They require a high temperature at all times. Sow in hot bed about last of April, with good, steady bottom heat, and delay in transplanting until such time in June as is necessary to avoid a temperature much below 70 degrees. Set two or three feet apart each way, according to the nature of the soil, more room being needed if the soil is very fertile. A delicious vegetable when properly cooked. Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb.

New York Improved Purple. The best for general culture, and a leading market variety; fruit large, oval or heart-shaped; leaves and stem somewhat prickly—a feature not seen in other varieties\$ 05 \$ 50 \$1 50 Black Beauty. Earlier, larger, darker

and more prolific than the purple.... 05 50 1 50







Purple Egg Plant.

ENDIVE.—(Endivien.)

For early use, sow early in April or May, but as it is mostly used quite late in autumn, it will be in time if not sown before June or July. When large enough, transplant in rows fifteen inches apart, setting the plants eight or ten inches apart. When of full size, tie all the leaves into a bunch at the extreme top; in a few weeks it will be ready for use.

White Curled. Light Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb.

green, almost white...\$ 05 \$ 15 \$ 40 \$1 50 Curled. Nicely curled, dark green....
Moss Curled. More fine-05 15 40 1 50

05 15 1 50 ly curled and a heavy, dense plant..... 40 Green Broad Leaf Batavian. Leaves broad and smooth, like lettuce; 05 an excellent kind ... 15

40 1 50 White Broad Leaf Batavian. The best of all, bleaching very easily...

KALE or BORECOLE.—(Blaetter oder Krausskohl.)

Sow early in May, in a prepared bed, and transplant in June, setting the plants and cultivating in the same manner as cabbage. A strong soil, well manured, is required. The many varieties of Borecole are all most delicious—more delicate in flavor than cabbage, the quality being improved after a light frost.



Extra Fine Dwarf German Kale

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb.

Dwarf Curled Extra Fine

German, is a hardy green, nicely curled, dwarf-growing variety, and is the sort most generally sown. If the seed is sown in the spring, and the

plants well thinned out, they may be cut at fall and winter; for spring cutting, as spinach,	during	the
tember		

in drills in Sep-.....\$ 05 \$ 10 \$ 20 \$ 75

tCHDCl	,
Dwarf German Greens. Should be sown in August, in rows a foot	
apart, and treated the same as spinach. In this way the greens are	
obtained early in the spring	

05 10 20 60 05 15 20 75

05 15 20 75 05 15 20 75

KOHLRABI.—(Kohlrabi.)

Sow in May or June, in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out the plants to about twelve inches in a row. Ordinary soil, with a moderate amount of fertilizing is all that is required to grow Kohlrabi. This vegetable appears to be intermediate between turnip and cabbage, and has to a certain extent the flavor of both. The bulb that forms upon the stem, just above the ground, is fit to use when about half grown; when mature, it becomes hard and fibrous. It is boiled and served like turnips.

Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb. Lb. Early White Vienna. The variety most in demand, greenish-white

outside, with clear white flesh.. \$ 05 \$ 20 \$ 60 \$2 00

Early Purple Vienna. Does not differ from the Early White, is bluish purple

05 20 60 2 00

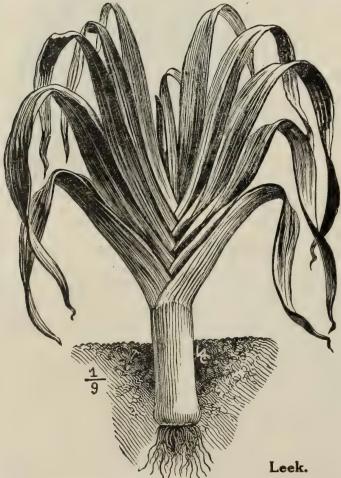


White Vienna Kohl Rabi.

LEEK.—(Lauch.)

Leeks require very rich, mellow soil, and a liberal dressing of well composted manure. Sow the seed in April in rows a foot apart, and transplant in July. Land that has borne an early crop of peas, cabbage, etc; can thus be made of use for a second crop, but additional manure should be applied before setting out the Leeks. They should be set quite deep, and in rows about fifteen inches apart with six inches between the plants.

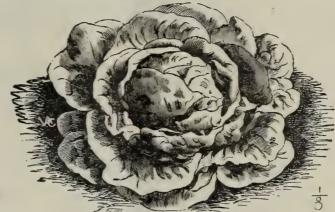
etween	the p	iants.		
Pk	t. Oz.	1/4 1	b. I	Lb.
		74 -		
05 \$	15 \$	35	\$1	25
συ φ	-υ ψ		4-	
05	15	40	1	50
03	15	70	1	50
05	15	40	1	50
	Pk 05 \$ 05	Pkt. Oz. 05 \$ 15 \$ 05 15	Pkt. Oz. 1/4 1 05 \$ 15 \$ 35 05 15 40	Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. 1 05 \$ 15 \$ 35 \$1 05 15 40 1



LETTUCE.—(Lattich Salat.)

Lettuce is a plant of most simple culture when grown in the open air. It requires rich soil, plenty of well-rotted manure and abundant moisture. With these conditions its growth is vigorous and rapid; and to be crisp and tender, it should be grown quickly. Of all the salad plants, lettuce easily takes the lead, and no garden is worthy the name without its lettuce-bed. It has few, if any, insect enemies, and flourishes throughout the spring and summer months. Drouth and hot weather are its principal drawbacks, as during such periods it inclines to run to seed. Seed may be sown in February and March, not much bottom heat being required. The plants may be set out as early as the ground can be worked, as light frosts will not injure them. Set in rows, about eighteen inches apart, leaving eight or ten inches between the plants.

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. Early Curled Silesia. An old favorite variety, very tender\$ 05 \$ 15 \$ 40 \$1 50 White Star. An excellent va-



Frankfort Head Lettuce.

05

05

C5

05

15

15

20

20

riety for forcing; makes a large loose head of good quality. Our stock is absolutely pure...\$ 05 \$ 15 \$ 30 \$1 00

Grand Rapids. This lettuce heads the list for a forcing lettuce. Somewhat similar to the Black-Seeded Simpson, but has a smoother leaf 05 15 30 1 00

Improved Black-Seeded Simpson. An early rapid growing, very tender curled variety, not intended for



Hanson Lettuce.

heading, but furnishing an abundance of tender leaves; good for forcing or out-door culture

Boston Market or Tennis Ball. The earliest heading variety known, making very fine, compact heads

Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass; very large, solid heads

Frankfort Head. Our own stock, This is one of the best of all heading kinds for out-door cul-

Kendel's Excelsior Head. A variety that has been tested the past few seasons, and has proven to be a very fine sort for private use. Makes a large, close head; very light green color; very tender, and

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb.

New Hanson. A light-colored slightly curled, rapidly growing sort, being at all times tender and of excellent flavor; by far the best for the kitchen garden, standing the heat well, and being slow to seed. \$ 05 \$ 15 \$ 30 \$1 00

fine flavor

Salamander. An extra large lightcolored variety, forming a compact head, white inside and very slow to run to seed......

Trianon Self-Closing Cos. (Roumaine or Celery Lettuce.) The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather

Brown Dutch. A dark, brown-spotted variety, remarkable for its hardiness

05 15 30 1 00 1 50 15 40

15 1 50



Trianon Self-Closing Cos.

30 1 00

1 00

35 1 25

50 1 50

30

MELON—WATERMELON.—(Wassermelone.)

Melons of all sorts should be planted on rather a light sandy loam, a gentle slope toward the south being desirable. Make hills about eight feet apart eachway, and put in each a good shovelful of well composted manure, press it down and cover with earth. Upon each hill plant six or eight seeds about half an inch deep. The middle of May is early enough for planting in open ground, but the crop may be forwarded by planting in frames, as directed for cucumbers. Three plants should be left to grow in each hill. Destroy bugs and cultivate in the same manner as for cucumbers.

		kt. O:	z. 1/4 lb	. Lb.
Ice Cream. Medium size; oblong; color light green; seeds white flesh crimson; very sweet, rich and of excellent flavor	; .\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 15	\$ 50
Sweet Heart. Very large; thin rind; light green skin; very solid and fine flavor. An excellent shipper		10	20	60
Mountain Sweet. An old favorite; form rather long; color dark green seeds dark; a very solid melon, sweet and crisp, early and produc	-	2.10	A 15	0.50
tive	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 15	\$ 50
Kleckley Sweets. A long darκ-green skinned melon of excellent qual ity and fine flavor		10	25	75
Black Spanish. Round, very dark green, with scarlet flesh and black seeds, very thin rind; rather larger than the other sorts; of deli	-	10	20	60
cate flavor	05	10	20	60
Peerless, Ferry's. An oblong variety; light green color; flesh crim son; very tender, melting and of excellent flavor, seeds white		10	15	50
Citron, for Preserving. Is used for preserves only; is very hardy and productive; a late keeper		10	20	75
MELON—MUSKMELON.—(Zucker Melone)			

MELON-MUSKMELON.-·(**Lucker** IVI elone.)

Muskmelons are cultivated in the same way as described for watermelons, except that the hills may stand closer together; six feet each way is the proper distance.



·	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.	
Extra Early Nutmeg. A most desirable variety of excellent quality; green flesh	e		•		
New Early Hackensack. Similar to the old Hackensack in shape, but being about ter days earlier makes it a very desirable	n e		•		
sort; popular among market gardeners.	. 05	15	35	1 25	
Jenny Lind. Small, very early, and of good quality; green flesh		15	35	1 25	
Large Green Citron Nutmeg. A very large nutmeg, deep-ribbed, finely netted; very thick, solid, green flesh, very sweet and highly flavored; a most desirable variety for either market or private use; second	7 1 7			4	
early		15	35	1 25	
f Hackensack; very early, and fine quality	. 05	15	35	1 25	
rellow flesh, good quality; one of the sweet-	-				

	Jenny Lind. Small, very early, and of good quality; green flesh Large Green Citron Nutmeg. A very large nutmeg, deep-ribbed, finely netted; very thick, solid, green flesh, very sweet and highly flavored; a most desirable variety	05	15	35	1 25
Hackensack Melo	for either market or private use; second early	05	15	35	1 25
Island Beauty. On	style of Hackensack; very early, and fine quality	05	15	35	1 25
	aped, yellow flesh, good quality; one of the sweet-	05	15	40	1 50
	et; good size; skin light green; flesh salmon; oval ent sort	05	15	40	1 50
market gardener	k's Cap. A very desirable sort, much in demand by s to grow as a main crop; large size; round shape oughly netted; flesh green, very sweet	05	15	35	1 25
green, ribbed bu	medium size, almost round and skin thin, dark it not netted; flesh very thick, light salmon color,	05	20	50	1 75
sorts; grows ve	It is longer in form than most of the green-fleshed ery large, up to fifteen pounds or more; excellent	05	15	35	1 25
Rocky Ford. A sm and of excellent	all very early green fleshed melon with a thin rind flavor. Our stock is genuine; Colorado grown	05	15	35	1 25
Paul Rose. A new flesh salmon; fir	melon; a cross between Osage and Netted Gem; ne grain and flavor delicious	05	15	35	1 25

MUSTARD.—(Senf.)

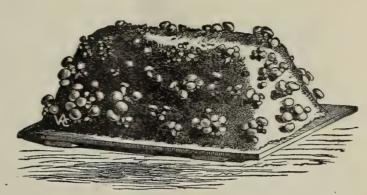
Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. White Mustard. The sort mostly grown for salads. The seed is largely used to mix with pickles; also in preserving cider, and is ground in large quantities in the manufacture of the mustard of commerce \$05 \$ 10 \$ 10 Brown Mustard. Not differing materially from the white, except in 05 10 the color of the seed..... 10 30

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

The culture of mushrooms is becoming a large and lucrative business. The locations for producing them are so numerous that almost anyone can, with a little lucrative business. The locations for producing them are so numerous that almost anyone can, with a little care and trouble, successfully raise mushrooms for market, and thus add considerably to the proceeds of the garden or green-house. Under the green-house benches, in cellars, old hot-beds and under bank barns, the conditions are usually the most favorable, the principal essentials being rich soil and an even temperature, ranging from 55 degrees to 60 degrees Fahr. Fresh horse manure left in a heap until the high temperature is reduced, well mixed with one-fourth its bulk of good garden soil, and packed to a depth of twelve inches, will make a suitable bed in which to plant the spawn. If the temperature is higher than 78 degrees Fahr., it is best to wait with the planting until the bed has cooled off sufficiently. It is advisable to expose the dry spawn to a moderate moisture for a few days, to insure a safer and more rapid growth. Break the spawn into pieces the size of a black walnut, and plant six inches apart. After twelve days cover the bed with an inch or two of soil made fine, and water with luke-warm water when the beds become a little dry. The mushrooms appear in the course of six to eight weeks.

The yield may be prolonged by watering with liquid manure, and adding a little salt or saltpetre occasionally. A pamphlet giving minute directions, mailed for the asking.

asking.



Mushrooms.

We have always tried to secure the best Mushroom Spawn on the market, but we never had so many favorable reports on any as we have had on this particular variety of Pure Culture Spawn. It produces creamy white mushrooms uniformly large and in astonishing quantities. Even if you are having good results it will pay to try this new spawn because it will produce mushrooms that will be all of the same variety, and uniform in size and color. This is brought about by using spores from ripe mushrooms instead of the wild spawn as has been done heretofore, in making Mushroom Spawn for the market.

Pure Culture Spawn. In bricks, 25c each; 10 bricks, \$2.00; carriage extra.

Write for price on large quantities.

OKRA, or GUMBO.—(Essbarer Hibicus.)

Sown in June, in drills—the dwarf variety about two feet apart, the tall sort three feet, and one inch deep. Thin out the plants to from eighteen to twenty-four inches, according to variety.

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb.



Large White Globe Onion.

ONION SETTS.

Plant them as early in spring as convenient, to obtain early green onions, but they may be set any time up to June 1st. Set in rows a foot apart and three or four inches between them in the row.

White Bottom Sets. Good for general use; mild flavor Yellow Bottom Sets. Not as mild in flavor as the white variety, otherwise as good....

Prices variable.

ONION.—(Zwiebel.)

The onion crop is perhaps next in importance to cabbage. Although an expensive vegetable to cultivate, it is usually a very profitable crop. Much depends upon the selection and preparation of the ground, the quality of the seed, the quantity and value of the fertilizers,

the time of sowing, and the care bestowed upon the growing crop. Much also depends upon the season. A long, cold rain after sowing often causes failure of the seed to germinate well; or severe drought in early summer may cause the crop to blight. Nevertheless success is the rule, and with proper care, a crop of from four to five hundred or more bushels per acre may be reasonably expected. Select, if possible, a clean, rich piece of land, upon which onions were grown the previous year. In some localities onions have been grown for over thirty consecutive years upon the same land, while in other sections it is found safer not to continue to grow them more than three or four years in succession. A crop of carrots is the best to precede onions. Scatter broadcast a heavy dressing of well rotted manure, and plow six or seven inches deep as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; harrow and rake down to a fine, even surface. Sow four or five pounds of seed per



Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb.

60 2 00

20

05

fine, even surface. Sow four or five pounds of seed per acre in drills fourteen to fifteen inches apart, and a Giant White Tripoli Onion.

quarter of an inch deep. If a seed drill is used, it should be provided with a good roller to press the earth upon the seed, particularly if the earth is very dry. Sow as early as possible; a few days delay often makes a marked difference in the crop. Unless the plants stand very thick together, they need not be thinned out very much, if any, as onions will crowd each other and find room to grow. NEVER ALLOW THE WEEDS TO GET AHEAD OF THE YOUNG PLANTS; the weeds must receive early attention. Use a scuffle or wheel hoe between the rows, and pull out the weeds not reached by the hoe. When the tops are all down and the onions well formed, they may be pulled and left on the ground to dry, unless the weather be unfavorable. It is well known that our onion seed is the very best that can be obtained anywhere, and will give the best possible results in this climate. the best possible results in this climate.

able of the red sorts; a late variety......\$ 05 \$ 25 \$ 60 \$2 25

Large Red Wethersfield A very large flat red onion; the most desir-

Southport Red Globe. Large red globe-shaped, very desirable......

for pickles White Globe. Quality similar to last rather larger and a better keeper Giant White Tripoli. Large flat variet

Yellow	Globe	Danvers
Lake	County	Strain.

White Silverskin. Very early; rather flat in shape; mild flavor; does			00	2 00
not keep as well as the yellow and red varieties; extensively grown for pickles	05	25	60	2 25
White Globe. Quality similar to last named sort, but of globe-shape;	OF	20	1 00	3 00
rather larger and a better keeper; also grown for pickles Giant White Tripoli. Large flat variety; grows very rapidly; sweet and mild in flavor, an excellent variety for early bunch-	05	30	1 00	3 00
White Barletta. A small, white Italian sort; used for	05	15		1 50
Queen. Very early, small white sort; the most desirable for	05	20	60	2 00
Prizetaker, or Yellow Globe Spanish. It is of immense size, with thin yellow skin,	05	20	60	2 00
pure white in flesh, fine grain, mild in flavor Yellow Globe Danvers. The standard variety for this section; makes a large onion with small neck; ripens early and very uniformly; good	05	20	60	2 00
Yellow Globe Danvers. Lake keeper and yields well County Strain. There has been a demand for this strain of onion, and to meet it we have secured some of the	05	15	50	1 50
Lake County Strain. seed from one of the best growers in Lake County	05	20	60	2 00

PARSLEY.—(Petersilie.)



Extra Double Curled Parsley.



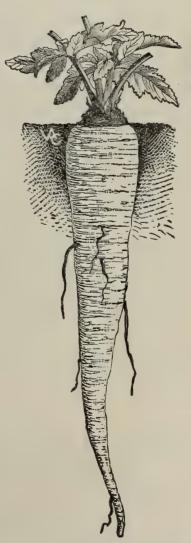
Hamburg Large Rooted Parsley.

Parsley seed germinates very slowly, taking two to four weeks to come up; hence,

if wanted early, sow as early as possible. Make the rows twelve to fourteen inches apart. Thin out to three or four inches or transplant to that distance. Can be sown in hot-beds in February, or later in open ground. Later in autumn place frames over some of the plants to lengthen out the season of cutting. For garnishing purposes nothing equals parsley; it is also used in salads, soups, etc. Any good soil is suitable for growing it.

PARSNIP.—(Pastinak.)

Sow in April or early in May, as parsnips require long seasons to mature. After the ground has been deeply tilled and made fine, the seed should be sown in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart and half an inclif deep, and thinned out so that the roots will not crowd each other. Hoe and cultivate deeply, to keep down the weeds. Parsnips, besides being used to a large extent as a winter vegetable, make also an excellent root upon which to fatten cattle and swine, there being sections of the country where it is the only root used for that purpose. They may be dug in the autumn and stored for winter; but if left in the ground till the following spring, they are much improved in flavor. Sow a liberal quantity of seed, as from its nature it does not always come well.



Parsnip.

Sugar or Hollow Crown. The variety most in use and best adapted to Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. this section; long, smooth and free from coarse roots\$ 05 \$ 10 \$ 15 \$ 40

PEAS.—(Erbsen.)

No one who plants a vegetable garden thinks of doing so without peas, and they are relied upon by almost every market gardener, as they bring early and usually very profitable returns, besides permitting the land to be occupied by a second crop. Celery squash, melons, sweet corn, and various other crops, may be grown after peas. The cultivation of peas requires only ordinary care, but we would call particular attention to the fact that success depends in a great measure upon the quality of the seed; and as a rule, the gardener who thinks it economy to purchase peas where he can obtain them at the lowest figure finds that he has made an expensive mistake when he gathers his crop. The dwarf varieties require a rich soil, and liberal manuring; the other sorts need only ordinary cultivation. Peas are very hardy and succeed best under low temperature. The early, round smooth varieties should be sown as early as possible in the spring, while the more tender, wrinkled sorts do better if planted after the ground has become warmer. Sow in drills two or three feet apart, according to the height of the variety planted, and not less than four inches deep. A pint will plant a row of forty feet. Make the furrows deep enough to allow room for the manure, which is usually scattered along the bottom. It is safer not to have the seed in direct contact with the manure. Successive plantings need not be made, several varieties which naturally succeed each other in their time for ripening may be planted at the same time, in this way securing a constant succession of this choice vegetable. If desired, dwarf varieties, which require no brushing can be selected.

No Peas will be sold at less than 50c for 4 quarts unless noted.

Extra Early Varieties.

	Pkt	Ot	Peck	Ru
Kendel's First of All. This Pea is the result of many years' careful selection. It leads the list of extra earlies for earliness, productiveness, size of pod and quality of flavor. It is uniform in growth and ripening, and free from rogues or runners to a marked degree Our best gardeners prefer it to any other of this class	L			
Kendel's Extra Early Sugar. A sweet, wrinkled pea coming in only a few days after First of All. Pods medium size and well filled; ar average yielder. The best early to plant for home use	l	30	1 50	5 00
Gradus. A new wrinkled pea, and the earliest large podded variety in cultivation. Vine three feet; peas large and fine flavor; pods four inches long		30	2 00	7 00
Cleveland's First and Best. Pods large, well filled, prolific, and can be picked clean on the third picking; very uniform and free from runners; our stock is second to none in the country		25	1 50	5 00
Bliss' American Wonder. One of the earliest and best dwarf wrinkled		30	1 75	6 00
Nott's Excelsior. Vines very vigorous, growing about one foot high pods larger than American Wonder, and more prolific; flavor excellent; one of the best early wrinkled varieties		30	1 75	6 00
McLean's Little Gem (or Carter's Premium Gem.) A leading favorite for garden use; a green, wrinkled pea, quite early and productive; flavor excellent; one foot high		30	1 50	5 50
Thomas Laxton. A large podded early like Gradus but better filled	10	30	2 00	7 00
Second Early and Later Varieties.				
McLean's Advancer. This variety takes the lead as a second early market pea; pods long and uniform, maturing well together, the crop closely following the early varieties; vine two feet		30	1 75	6 00
Allan's Dwarf Telephone. A dwarf strain of Telephone growing about eighteen inches high. Yields a good crop of well filled large pods	10	30	2 00	7 00
Queen. A wrinkled variety of English origin, large pods, well filled with large oval green peas of the finest quality and flavor, two and one-half feet high; a later sort than Advancer; should not be planted too early, as they will rot in cold ground		30	1 75	6 00
Bliss' Abundance. A very large cropper; large, well-formed pods well-filled with large, light-green peas	10	30	1 50	5 00

PEAS.—Continued.

F	kt.	Qt.	Peck	Bu.
Champion of England. First quality; one of the best known of the older varieties; a tall-growing, green, wrinkled marrow, quality unsurpassed by any other pea; pod medium; peas large, vine about five feet	10	\$ 30	\$1 50	\$5 00
Improved Stratagem. One of the most desirable new varieties; blue wrinkled; dwarf habit, requiring no brush; exceedingly large, well-filled pods; very sweet; ripening at the same time with Champions, and fully equal to them in quality; height one and a half foot. Should not be planted too early, being liable to rot in cold ground.	10	30	1 75	6 50
Telephone. A tall-growing blue wrinkled pea of most remarkable vigor, producing twelve to eighteen well-filled pods of enormous size; quality excellent; height about four feet	10	30	2 00	7 00
Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Much used for a general late crop; an old and very popular pea, yielding immense crops; vine three feet	10	20	1 00	3 00
White Marrowfat	10	20	1 00	3 00
Dwarf Sugar. (Edible Pods.) Also grown as a string pea; pods good size, tender and sweet; vine three feet	10	40	2 50	9 00
Canada Field. Common. Price variable		10		

PEPPER.—(Spanisher Pfeffer.)

Sow in March or April in a hot-bed, and transplant into open ground late in May or early in June when the weather has become well settled, as the plants are quite tender. Set in rows about two feet apart, and fifteen inches apart in the row. A warm, sandy loam is best suited to their growth.



Sweet Mountain Pepper.

1	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Sweet Mountain. This variety is very large, thick-fleshed; slightly pungent; used for making stuffed pickles\$	05	\$ 25	\$ 75	\$2 50
Spanish Mammoth. Very sweet; six inches long; two inches thick	05	25	75	2 50
Long Red Cayenne. A small long-shaped variety; very pungent; the Cayenne pepper of commerce	05	25	75	2 50
Ruby King. Handsome bright red; four to six inches long; used for mangoes; an excellent sort	05	25	80	2 75
Chili. A small pepper, of strong flavor; makes a very ornamental plant; is used for pepper sauce	05	25	75	2 50
Chinese Giant. The largest; very sweet and mild; good yielder and profitable for market	05	35	1 00	3 50

PUMPKIN.—(Kuerbis.)

Pumpkins are chiefly grown as food for stock. They are also esteemed for culinary purposes—for the good old-fashioned pumpkin pie. A good method of planting is to put one seed with every other hill in every other row when planting field corn. In this way good crops of pumpkins are secured with slight labor and expense.

	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.
Connecticut Field. The common yellow pumpkin in general use; grown	1		
chiefly for feeding stock	05	\$ 10	\$ 20
	Pkt.	Oz. 1/4	lb. Lb.
Sweet, or Sugar. A smaller variety, fine grained and sweet; the best			
for table use; an excellent sort	05 \$	10 \$ 2	5 \$ 80
Cushaw. Crook-neck variety; very good	05	10 2	5 80
Calhoun. Skin dark cream color; flesh deep salmon, fine grain and			
remarkably thick. Used for pies	05	10 3	0 1 00

RADISH.—(Rettig.)

Radish should be grown on light sandy loam, and to be crisp and tender they should make a rapid growth. If the soil is moderately rich, very little, if any fertilizer is necessary. For very early use, begin sowing in frames in January, and continue successive sowings every two weeks. Do not sow too early in open ground; by the middle of May is early enough. For such early sowing, a warm, well sheltered situation should be selected; later sowings may follow every two or three weeks throughout the summer, using the varieties best adapted to the different stages of the season.

Long-Rooted Varieties.

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. Long Scarlet Short Top. The standard market variety of the long sorts; used either in forcing or in open culture.. \$ 05 \$ 10 \$ 15 \$ 50 Glass Radish (Cincinnati Market). Long bright pink, white-tipped; flesh transparent; always crisp and brittle.... 05 10 20 60 Beckert's Improved Chartier. A long and very smooth variety; brilliant scarlet at the upper half and gradually running out to pure white; flavor 15 05 10 50 excellent Early Long White Long White Lady Finger. A long, pure Lady-Finger Radish. white variety, of excellent quality and attractive appearance 05 10 15 50

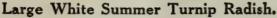
Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. White Giant Stuttgart. An excellent, large white variety; popular....\$ 05 \$ 10 \$ 15 \$ 50

RADISH—Continued.

Round or Turnip-Rooted Varieties.

	Pkt.	Oz	. 1/4 lb	Lb.
French Breakfast or Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped, White Tipped. Oval in form; handsome scarlet; white tip; used for forcing\$	05.8	10	\$ 20	\$ 60
Vick's Scarlet Globe. A fine radish; used almost exclusively for forc-	05 Q	20	Ψ 20	4 00
ing on account of its growing a very small top	05	10	20	60
Crimson Giant. Pure seed; radishes uniform size and color	05	10	30	1 00







Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. Early Scarlet Turnip. A variety used for forcing as well as in the open ground. A good-sized, good-colored radish of excellent quality; 05 \$ 10 \$ 20 \$ 60 one of the very best for out-door culture..... Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. Early White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip. A beautiful deep scarlet, with white tip; for forcing or 10 20 60 out-door culture Extra Early Deep Scarlet. Principally for forc-10 20 60 ing; very rapid grower Early White Turnip. Another sort for early 60 use; round in form and of clear white color. 05 10 20 Burpee's Surprise. Quick growth. By successive sowings it will keep the table well supplied; its skin is very thin; color light brown; the best yellow radish for market. 10 60 20 Large White Summer Turnip. One of the finest and best varieties grown; makes a very large radish and is used extensively...... 10 20 60 Fall and Winter Varieties. Round Black Fall, or Spanish. A very large, round sort, for fall and winter use...... 05 15 50 Long Black Fall, or Spanish. Grown for win-Scarlet China 50 Winter Radish. Scarlet China Winter. One of the best winter radishes: a half-long sort, thicker at the bottom than the top..... 50 05 10 15

RHUBARB.—(Rhabarber.)

P

SQUASH.—(Speise Kuerbis.)

Squashes being very tender, should not be planted too early; and, as they make a very rapid growth, they will have ample time to mature if planted after the weather has become settled and warm. A warm, mellow soil suits them best, and they require a liberal amount of manure, which is best applied direct to the hills. Plant in May, after all danger of frost is past. The summer varieties should be planted in hills three or four feet apart each way, and the later sorts about twice this distance. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill, as there is much danger of loss from bugs. Protect against these as directed for cucumber culture. When well grown, thin to three or four plants in each hill.



Extra Large Golden Bush.

*		Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Extra Large Golden Bush.				7 - 7	
own superior stock; deci-	ded-				
ly the best and largest	yel-				
low scallop-shaped squ	ash,				
attaining 12 to 15 inche	s in				
diameter		\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 30	\$1 00
Early Summer Crookneck	An-				

l					
\$	05	\$ 10	\$ 30	\$1	00

Early Summer Crookneck. An-
other very early variety; long
in shape, and of a bright yel-
low color; the best of the
summer squashes

05	10	3 0	1	00

	Marrow		
early	variety; be	twe	en sum-
mer a	nd fall		•••••

05	10	30	1	00

Boston Marrow.	The earliest of the fall summer varieties: rich	sorts, is ready for use very orange color; good size, ex-
cellent flavor	***************************************	

05 10	25 80
-------	-------

30

1 00

American Turban. An excell	ent squash,	as good	for fall	use as	the
Hubbard for winter					
Mammoth Warted Hubbard.	Very large	and com	oletely o	overed	with

10

warts. Fine for the table	
Hubbard. The standard winter squash; grown more extensively than	
any other late variety; color dark green; our squash seed is not	

05	10	25	75

Large Winter	Crookneck.	An old	well-known	variety	

_						
Vegetable	Marrow.	English,	white-fleshed;	outside	yellow	

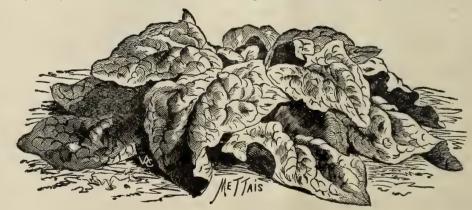
05 10 25 75

05

SPINACH.—(Spinat.)

Spinach may be grown on any ordinary soil, and its cultivation is a simple matter. It is grown both as

a spring and summer crop. For early use sow in August or September, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart, using ten pounds of seed per acre. At the approach of cold weather cover lightly with straw or any handy litter. Uncover when the plants begin to make a new growth in spring. For summer use sow early in spring, in same way as above, using less seed. If the plants stand too thick, thin to three or four inches apart. A liberal dressing of good manure should be The land can hardly be made too rich.



Extra Large Round Thick Leaf Spinach.

Extra Large Round Thick-Leaf. This strain is the very best offered anywhere, and must not be confounded with the cheap spinach with which the market is supplied. It grows a large thick leaf, and will fill the measure quicker and	
cut more to the acre than any other variety. Sown both in the spring and fall	
The County of A State of the Annual State of the State of	

Oz. Lb.

> 05 20

Long Standing. A desirable sort that does not incline to run to seed as much as most others; very desirable for spring sowing

05 20

Any Spinach, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 25 lbs. \$3.00; sack of 112 lbs. 10c per lb.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.—(Haferwurzel.)

Salsify is a most delicious vegetable. When cooked it has an oyster flavor, hence its name, Vegetable Oyster. The cultivation is precisely the same as directed for parsnips, and it will keep over winter in the ground where grown, in the same way as parsnips.

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A large and superior variety, which is used almost exclusively, white-rooted\$ 05 \$ 15 \$ 40 \$1 25

TOMATO.—(Liebes Apfel.)

The seed may be sown in hot-beds, with good bottom heat, in February or March, and when the plants are two or three inches high transplant into other frames about four or five inches apart each way, or into boxes or single pots which are to remain in the frames. Set the plants out in open ground, not earlier than the last week in May or first of June. Being very tender, they will not bear the least frost. Choose a light sandy, gravelly loam, in a well sheltered situation, and with a southern exposure if possible, as early fruit is desirable. In such a location the plants may be set about three feet apart each way, using a large shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill. On rich soils but little, if any manure is necessary. The plants should stand about four feet apart each way.

The state of the s	
Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb.	
Earliana. Considered the earliest large smooth	
red tomato in market. Has been grown here	
to some extent, and has been found a desir-	
able acquisition\$ 05 \$ 40 \$1 00 \$3 00	
King of the Earlies. A little smoother and	
perhaps earlier than Earliana 05 40 1 00 3 00	
Buckeye State. A very large, fine flavored solid	
tomato, of a rather bright red color 05 25 60 2 25	
Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and	
habit of growth, being compact and upright;	
fruit early and purple color 05 25 60 2 25	
Acme. Very early and productive; fruit medium	

Pear-Shaped. Also a small preserving tomato, of perfect pear shape,

and bright red color.....

the last week in May or first of June. Being very tender, they will not bear the least frost. Choose a light sandy, gravelly loam, in a well sheltered situation, and with a southern exposure if possible, as early fruit is desirable. In such a location the plants may be set about three feet apart each way, using a large shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill. On rich soils but little, if any manure is necessary. The plants should stand about four feet apart each way.			
Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. Earliana. Considered the earliest large smooth			
red tomato in market. Has been grown here			
to some extent, and has been found a desir-			1
able acquisition\$ 05 \$ 40 \$1 00 \$3 00 King of the Earlies. A little smoother and			1
perhaps earlier than Earliana 05 40 1 00 3 00	Entra de la constante de la co	mentions.	1
Buckeye State. A very large, fine flavored solid			
tomato, of a rather bright red color 05 25 60 2 25 Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and			1
habit of growth, being compact and upright;	6	")	
fruit early and purple color 05 25 60 2 25	Sa	lsif y .	
Acme. Very early and productive; fruit medium size, of a dark rich red, slightly tinged with			
	Pkt. Oz	2. ½ 1b. Lb.	
purple; very solid and smooth	05 \$ 20	\$ 60 \$2 00	
Livingston's Perfection. Early, of a blood red color, perfectly smooth, ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly until frost comes	05 20	50 1 75	
Livingston's Beauty. Glossy crimson in color; ripens evenly, without	03 20	30 1 73	
cracking; bears throughout the season, attaining its natural color,			
even when picked green; remarkably free from rot	05 20	60 2 00	
Stone. Very large, smooth, solid, bright scarlet color; one of the best for canning	05 25	60 2 25	
Ponderosa. Largest tomato grown; quality good; should be grown on			
a trellis	.05 30	1 00 3 00	
Crimson Cushion. A mammoth tomato, like Ponderosa, but ripening more evenly	05 30	1 00 3 00	
Golden Queen A very fine vellow variety		60 2 00	

25

75 2 25

05

cracking; bears throughout the season, attaining its natural col even when picked green; remarkably free from rot Stone. Very large, smooth, solid, bright scarlet color; one of the b for canning Ponderosa. Largest tomato grown; quality good; should be grown a trellis Crimson Cushion. A mammoth tomato, like Ponderosa, but ripen more evenly Golden Queen. A very fine yellow variety..... 20 60 2 00 Yellow Plum. A bright, lemon-colored tomato; uniformly oval in shape; small-sized; used for preserves...... 75 2 25 Red Cherry. Small round fruit, resembling cherries in size and shape. 75 2 25

TOBACCO.—(Tabak.)

	The variety extensively grown in the Northern				
and Middle States;	largely used as cigar wrappers\$	05	\$ 40	\$1 2	5 \$4 00
Havana. Imported see	d; highly flavored variety	05	50	1 5	0 5 00

TURNIP.—(Weise Ruebe.)



Red Top Strap-Leaf Turnip.

Fall turnips may be sown from the first of July till about August tenth, or in favorable seasons even later. These varieties are also used for early crops, the seeds being sown in April. But few soils or locations will produce early turnips of good quality; old pasture lands, recently broken, and dressed with the best bone dust or guano, will sometimes produce satisfactory crops, but, at best, success is the exception rather than the rule in growing early turnips. Sow the seed broadcast upon an even surface, using about a pound of seed per acre, and rake it in evenly. The Swedish, or Rutabaga varieties should be sown in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart, at any time from the first of June to the last of July, using about one pound of seed per acre. The plants should be thinned to about eight or ten inches apart. inches apart. Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb.

Red	Top	Strap-Leaf.	The best of	
the	flat	or English t	turnips; used	
for	earl	y or late crop	os\$ 05 \$ 10 \$ 15 \$	\$ 50
		p Strap-Leaf.		

in form and quality to the Purple-			
Top; and quite as desirable and			
popular	05	10	
Red Ton White Globe This is one			

red rop white diobe. This is one			
of the best and handsomest vari-			
eties of turnips, large, very solid,			
an immense yielder and good			
keeper; more sown here than any			
other variety	05	10	15
the winter; skin very smooth, pure			
white; grows large; oval-shaped	05	10	15

Early Snowball. Globe-shaped, very solid, sweet and crisp; a very rap-				
id grower; keeps well	05	10	15	50
Early White Stone. Of medium size, with white flesh; keeps well	05	10	15	50

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb.

Orange	Jelly,	or	Golde	n l	Ball.
This	variety	can	not	be	too
highly	praise	ed; b	right	ora	inge
yellow	r; it o	ioes	not	bec	ome
pithy	by ke	eping,	but	ret	ains
its so	lid cris	pness	late	in	the
spring					\$

flesh cream yellow; very smooth and solid; yields immense crops. 05

10

15

50

its solid crispness late in the				
spring\$	05	\$ 10	\$ 15	\$ 50
Large White Globe. A very hande				
some, smooth, pure white sort;				
its beauty of appearance makes				
it sell well in the market; good				
table quality, and excellent for				
stock	05	10	15	50
Yellow Aberdeen. An old, well-				
known yellow sort; flat in				,
shape	05	10	15	5 0
White Russian. A Swede turnip,				
oval in form, clear, white				•
flesh; one of the best winter				
turnips; keeps well until June	05	10	15	50
Improved Purple-Top Rutabaga.				
The best Swede turnip grown;				



15

50

50

50

Red Top White Globe Turnip.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICAL HERBS.

A small space in the garden may be used to good advantage for the cultivation of a few of the most useful and desirable herbs. Their cultivation is very simple, but little care being needed beyond keeping down the weeds. Sow in April or May in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out the young plants where they stand too thick. When the ground is well covered with the foliage it is a good plan to cut out every other row, which tie in bunches and dry in the shade. The balance of the crop, having more room, will spread out and again cover the ground in a short time. In this way a large crop may be taken from a small patch of land. As a rule all herbs should be gathered when just coming into bloom.

PKT.	OZ.	LB.	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
ANISE (for sowing)\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.75		\$0.00	\$0.30
ANISE (for flavoring)		.30	HOREHOUND, perennial	.25	2.50
BASIL, Sweet, annual	.15	1.50	HYSSOP, perennial	.25	2.50
BORAGE, annual		1.50	LAVENDER, perennial	.20	2.00
BURNET, perennial		2.00	MARJORAM, Sweet, annual05	.15	1.50
CARAWAY, biennial (for sowing) .05	.10	.6 0	ROSEMARY, perennial	.30	3.00
CARAWAY (for flavoring)		.20	SAFFRON, annual	.15	2.00
CHERVIL (Curled, annual)05	.15	1.50	SAGE. perennial	.20	2.00
CORIANDER (for sowing)05	.10	.80	SORREL, perennial	.20	2.00
CORIANDER (for flavoring)		.2 0	SUMMER SAVORY, annual05	.15	1.00
DILL (for flavoring)		.30	TANSY, perennial	.40	4.00
DILL, annual (for sowing)05	.10	.70	THYME, perennial	.30	3.00
FENNEL, Sweet, perennial (for			WOODRUFF	.50	
sowing	.10	1.00	WORMWOOD	.30	3.00

BIRD SEED, ETC.

The bird seed we offer is in every case of the best grade, and has all been carefully recleaned. We do not attempt to compete with cheap bird seed, which has been mixed with other seed to make it cheap, but sell only the best. If your bird has been sick or out of song try our seeds and convince yourself that birds enjoy good, wholesome food as well as you do. We guarantee each package to contain what it is marked, and to be full weight, without the paper or box.

PER L	- 41. 45.
MIXED CANARY AND RAPE CANARY, best Sicily, carefully recleaned. HEMP, choice, heavy seed, recleaned. SWEET SPRING RAPE, choice, recleaned. MILLET, large Italian ROUGH, OR UNHULLED RICE MAW, OR POPPY SEED LETTUCE SEED FOR BIRDS CANARY BIRD SEED, any mixture desired.	PARROT FOOD. 3 lbs. 25c

FIELD SEEDS.

(Subject to Market Fluctuations.)

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

A forage plant of highest value. It can be sown in April for an early crop, and for fall in July, August and September, and still later further south. It is sown broadcast 6 lbs. to the acre, but is better drilled, in which case 3 lbs. to the acre will suffice. In a few weeks from the time of sowing, sheep, hogs or cattle can be turned on it; all reports agree that they can gain weight faster on this than any other fodder, as it can be sown after other crops are off; the gain in fodder is secured at a nominal cost. Stockmen, dairymen and farmers have proved its value.

Price Variable. Per lb. 15c.

SOUTHERN COW PEA.

Its value as a fertilizing crop exceeds that of clover, for in addition to being a larger Nitrogen gatherer than clover, it draws from the subsoil to the surface large amounts of both Potash and Phosphoric acid, thus putting the soil in most excellent condition for following crops.

The feeding value of Cow Peas. either green fed as hay, or preserved as ensilage is very high, being considerably above that of Red Clover.

Cow Peas like all other crops thrive best on good

Cow Peas like all other crops thrive best on good ground. The maximum result being obtained from dry sandy loam. but from their strong growth of roots will do well on almost any soil not too wet.

Sow 1½ to 1¾ bushels per acre, on land thoroughly pulverized. and disk or plow with a cultivator or double shovel plow. If wanted for hay, cut when peas are forming, cure as clover. If peas are for fertilizer. sow same quantity after same preparation as for hay, turn under when peas are in bloom. If farmers will first roll and disk peas, they will turn under much easier and be more satisfactory. For a fertilizer, especially to be followed by wheat or corn, they are simply the best. Bear in mind that the Southern Cow Pea belongs to the Bean family, therefore must not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm and all danger from frost is past. Weight 60 lbs. to bushel. lbs. to bushel.

Price on Application.

FIELD SEEDS.—Con'd.

SORGHUM OR SUGAR CANE.

SORGHUM OR SUGAR CANE.

While Sorghum is grown very extensively for the syrup which is extracted from it, yet its chief value lies as a forage plant which is highly relished by horses, cattle and sheep. It possesses the power in a marked degree of sprouting up again after it has been eaten off, hence it provides forage for a much longer period than corn. Sorghum may be grown in much the same way as corn; like corn it would be advisable to sow the seed at intervals in order to prolong the the same way as corn; like corn it would be advisable to sow the seed at intervals in order to prolong the season of pasturage. It is a deep and firm rooted plant and possesses the faculty of growing in dry weather. The readiness with which it springs up when cut off frequently adapts it for soiling purposes, in some sections two or three cuttings can be obtained. If Sorghum cane is wanted for hay, seed the sown broadcast or in drills cut when seed is can be sown broadcast or in drills, cut when seed is ripe, shock in field and haul in as needed. Do not stack or store in barns, or sorghum will spoil unless the cane is left so the air can freely circulate through. For ensilage, for milch cows, nothing can be better or more profitable. Sow broadcast about one-half bushel; in drills, 6 quarts to the acre. Weight, 56 lbs. to

EARLY ORANGE. A strong grower and more juicy than the other varieties, the stalk is heavier and a little later than the Amber. Per lb. 12c. Bushel price on application.

AMBER CANE. The earliest of all. Per lb. 12c.

CANADA FIELD PEA.

For the Northern States there is no crop of greater value than Field Peas. Whether for fodder, in mixture with oats, sown at the rate of two bushels per acre, or the peas sown alone at the rate of three bushels per acre for plowing under there is no crop that we can so strongly recommend for more extended culture. Used as feed for pigeons, etc.

Price on Application.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

Terms: Cash with Order.

CLOVER SEED.

In regard to grass and clover seeds we would say

In regard to grass and clover seeds we would say that we only handle the very best quality, and at all times will be as low in prices as is consistent with a good quality of seed.

Cartage is free, but the purchaser must pay freight and express charges. On account of the early publication of this catalogue, we cannot quote prices on Clover and Grass Seeds, as they are subject to frequent variations; but purchasers may depend on having them at the price ruling in store on the day of shipment and we will always send as much as the money will pay for.

shipment and we will always send as much as the money will pay for.

RED CLOVER. (Trifolium Pratense.) This invaluable plant may justly be placed at the head of the list; by its judicious use, land which may have been exhausted by too severe a course of cropping may be brought back to fertility, and fresher and unexhausted fields preserved in undiminished vigor. It succeeds on any soil of moderate fertility, if sufficiently dry. May be sown in autumn or winter in the south, or in this latitude upon the snow immediately previous to its disappearance, by which the seed is distributed with regularity, and carried down in the crevises of the soil. A dressing of one bushel of gypsum to the acre will immediately increase the clover crop. From 15 to 20 pounds of good seed is required for an acre, more being necessary on old and stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel. lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

MAMMOTH OR SAPLING CLOVER. This variety grows five or six feet long, and is used almost exclusively for plowing under for fertilizing. Its stalks are so coarse and large that stock will eat only the leaves. Sow in the spring or autumn, at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel bushel.

Market Price.

ALFALFA, LUCERN OR CHILIAN CLOVER. (Medicago Sativa.) It is a valuable fodder plant, lasting from 8 to 10 years. The roots penetrate the ground from 10 to 15 feet. It requires a deep, richly manured and well cultivated soil. Sow from 20 to 30 lbs., per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

CRIMSON OR SCARLET CLOVER. Incarnatum.) An annual with crimson (Trifolium CRIMSON OR SCARLET CLOVER. (Trifolium Incarnatum.) An annual with crimson flower. It should be sown as soon after August 1st as possible, otherwise it is apt to prove disappointing. It has been sown to some extent, and has made a most beautiful sight when in bloom; we have heard of but few having much success with it as a foliage plant, however. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. ever. Sow per bushel.

Per lb. 10c. Price Variable.

Two-Bushel Bags, at Cost.

ALSYKE, OR SWEDISH CLOVER. Hybridum.) A native of Sweden, perfectly hardy, does not heave in winter or spring from frosts, stands does not heave in winter or spring from frosts, stands drought well, and is in many respects superior to the common red variety. It affords a large return in hay, is excellent for soiling, and for bees it is unsurpassed. When the plant is once established, it will remain for a great many years in full vigor, and produce annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. It is excellent for sowing on hill-sides or sloping lands that are libel to wash or gully, and it has a great mass of long, strong, fibrous roots, which take firm, deep and widespread hold into the soil, and prevent its washing. Sow in spring or fall, about eight or ten pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel. per bushel.

Per lb. 15c. Price Variable.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. (T. repens.) An excellent pasture grass, forming in conjunction with Kentucky Blue and other grasses, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Its flowers are also a favorite resort for the honey bee. It succeeds on all good lands, if not too wet. It takes six to eight pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel. Choice quality. Choice quality

Per lb. 35c. Price Variable.

GRASS SEED.

The following are the most valuable of the natural Grasses for agricultural and other purposes. We gave a short description of the different varieties, which will be a guide for the selection of seed for permanent pasturing, etc. We strongly recommend our mixtures for lawns, pastures, etc., as being the best and most economical that can be used.

TIMOTHY. (Phleum pratense.) This the best grass for hay, making a large return on strong, rich clay, of medium state of moisture; though somewhat coarse and hard, especially if allowed to ripen its seed, yet if cut in the blossom or directly after, it is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, and especially so by horses. It grows very rapidly and yields large crops on favorable soil. It cannot be used advantageously as a pasture grass. Sow fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Weight, 45 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

GERMAN, OR GOLDEN MILLET. This variety is not so early as the Common Millet, but yields a much larger crop. Will grow from five to ten feet high; the heads are closely condensed, spikes very numerous; seeds golden yellow, round, in rough bristly sheathes. It is extensively grown, and gives general satisfaction. When in the bloom, or soon after, the stalks are soft and readily eaten by all kinds of stock. Sow thirty-five or forty pounds per acre. Weight, 50 pounds per bushel.

Market Price.

GRASS SEEDS.--Con'd.

HUNGARIAN GRASS. (Panicum germanicum.) A valuable forage plant. Succeeds well on dry, light soil. Withstands the drought remarkably well, remaining green when other vegetation is parched up; and if its development is arrested by dry weather, the least rain will restore it to vigor. Sow broadcast at the rate of thirty to forty pounds to the acre, and cultivate the same as Millet. Weight, 48 lbs. per bushel. bushel.

Market Price.

RED TOP. (Agrostis vulgaris.) A valuable grass for moist soils. It is permanent, standing our climate well, and consequently well suited for pasture, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil, about half the height. Sow twenty pounds per acre. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.

Price Variable.

ORCHARD GRASS, OR ROUGH COCKSFOOT. (Dactylis Glomerata.) This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming earlier in the spring, and remaining later in autumn than any other; it grows about two and a half feet high, producing an immense quantity of leaves and foliage. It is well adapted for sowing under trees or orchards, and valuable either for grazing or, if cut when in bloom, for hay. Sow fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.

Price Variable.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. (Poa pratensis.) This is known in some sections as "Green Meadow Grass," and "June Grass," but should not be confounded with "Poa compressa," which is the true "June Grass." It is the best pasturage for our climate and soil, succeeding finely on uplands, producing the most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its quality to a late period in winter, and farther south affording abundant food throughout the winter. In combination with Red Top, White and Alsyke Clover, it forms the finest and closest pasture. For this purpose an extra quantity of seed should be used—say one bushel of Blue Grass, one bushel of Red Top, and two pounds each of White and Alsyke Clover per acre. Sow early in the spring or during the month of October or November. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.

Fancy Clean Seed, Market Price.

(Lolium Italicum.) This ITALIAN RYE GRASS. (Lolium Italicum.) This variety is similar to the English Rye Grass. It is very nutritious and valuable for pastures, especially for early sheep feeding. Sow about two bushels to the acre. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel.

Per Bushel, Variable; lb. 10c.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. (Lolium perenne.) A very nutritious and valuable grass for meadows and permanent pastures. Use 1 to 1½ bushels per Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel. Price variable.

MEADOW FESCUE—TRUE ENGLISH BLUE GRASS. (Festuca pratensis.) One of the most valuable pasture grasses. Its long and tender leaves are much relished by stock of all kinds. It succeeds well, even in poor soil, and as its roots penetrate the earth twelve or fifteen inches, it is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as Red Clover. When cured like timothy, it yields a very superior quality of hay. Notwithstanding its acknowledged merits, this grass has only been sown to a limited extent in this country. It is deserving of much more attention than it has hitherto received from American farmers. Sow in spring or fall at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel. MEADOW FESCUE-TRUE ENGLISH BLUE

Choice Seed, True Meadow Fescue. Per Bushel, Variable; lb. 15c.

TRUE PERENNIAL SWEET VERNAL GRASS. (Anthoxanthum odoratum.) This grass yields but a moderate percentage of herbage. It is remarkable for giving out a pleasant, sweet smell during the process of drying, and it is to the presence of this grass that hay from natural meadows owes its peculiar fragrance. Permanent pastures should not be sown without a portion of this grass, particularly in parks and pleasure grounds, if for no other reason than for the pleasant scent which it yields, not only when cut for hay, but also when the seed becomes nearly ripe. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Weight, 10 lbs. per bushel.

True Perennial, per lb. \$1.25.

MIXTURE OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEED FOR PERMANENT PASTURES. This mixture is composed of a suitable selection of natural grasses and clovers best adapted for permanent pasture, and the kinds, as well as the qualities, are regulated according to the nature of the soil, situation and purpose for which they are sown. When ordering, please state whether soil is light, medium or heavy. It will take from two to three bushels to sow one acre. Weight. 16 lbs. per bushel.

Per Bushel, \$2.50.

TREE SEEDS.

Seeds of trees and shrubs often fail to germinate well. This is in part owing to their peculiar nature, which requires careful study and treatment. They should always be protected by partially shading the ground where the seeds are sown. The neglect of this is the cause of many failures. A slight shading of brushwood or cornstalks, or any other convenient material should be placed so as to partially exclude the sun's rays until the plants are well started. Another important matter is early sowing. Many species remain in the ground a whole year, and then germinate. Therefore a careful examination should be made to ascertain the condition of such seeds as have failed to come up when expected, and have been condemned as worthless. We do not keep forest tree seeds in stock, not having sufficient call for them, but can furnish all varieties on short notice. The following we have in stock and quote as follows:

BU.	LB.	OZ.
Apple\$8.00	\$0.30	
Peach 2.50	.25	
Quince	2.50	.25
Pear	1.50	.15
BU.	LB.	oz.
Osage Orange\$8.00	\$0.40	\$0.10
Yellow Locust	.50	.10
Honey Locust	.50	.10
Norway Spruce	1.00	.10

Culture and Care of Flowers

OUR List of Flower Seeds will be found all those varieties known to be desirable and worthy the attention of florists and amateurs. Our Catalogue is arranged with a view to aid our patrons in their selection by offering the very best varieties of each species, and to avoid the confusion attending the selection from catalogues in which the greatest possible number of varieties are presented, regardless of their value, many of which only disappoint the cultivator by taking time and garden space which might otherwise be used in growing better flowers.

Success. With patience and the exercise of reasonable judgment, anyone may soon acquire experience enough to successfully grow most of the species of flowers; failure more often results from ignorance and neglect than from any fault of the seeds or of nature. CONSTANT CARE IS REQUIRED in any event.

Requisites. A few suggestions may prove of value to those who are unfamiliar with floriculture; the selection of the seeds, the preparation of the flower-beds or borders, the choice of location best suited to each species, the use of fertilizers, the time and manner of sowing seeds or of setting plants, the destruction of noxious weeds and injurious insects, and many other details incident to the cultivation of a flower garden—each of which requires care and more or less skill.

Reliable Seed is the first requisite. We spare no pains or expense to procure the VERY BEST. A thorough trial of our seeds will do more to establish this fact in the minds of our patrons than any statement made by us would be likely to do.

Causes of Failure. The seeds of some of the species are very small and delicate, and from many causes are liable to fail, particularly when sown in the open ground. IF SOWN TOO EARLY, the earth lacks the warmth necessary to insure germination; IF COVERED TOO DEEPLY, the delicate sprouts cannot force their way through; IF HEAVY RAINS ENSUE, the seeds may be entirely washed away or the soil beaten down and crusted over, or perhaps left in such a wet condition as to cause the seed to decay. Again, the sowing may be followed by EXTREME HEAT AND DROUGHT, and if the seeds have started to germinate the germs are liable to become dry again, in which case they are utterly ruined.

When and flow to Sow.

The first of May is early enough, in this latitude, to sow most of the species in the open ground; too early sowing is a great mistake. The small and delicate seeds must be covered VERY LIGHTLY with earth; the finest of them had better be sown WITHOUT ANY COVERING, the simple pressure of a smooth board dition, the covering of such seeds with sheets of newspaper until they are through the ground, thereby preventing the surface evaporation, which so often causes failure, besides protecting the seeds from being forced into the ground so deeply through careless watering, that they could not sprout. By following this method, many seeds that are rather difficult to start may be quite successfully grown. The larger and more hardy seeds may be planted deeper and some of them earlier. It is a safe rule to sow most seeds to a depth of FOUR OR FIVE TIMES THE DIAMETER of the seed itself.

Location. A rather light sandy loam suits most flowers, and, in such soils, seeds generally germinate well. Some flowers thrive best in a rather shady situation and in rather heavy clay soils (the Pansy is a notable instance), while others do best upon light, poor soils, and exposed to the full rays of the sun; this is particularly true of the Portulaca.

Early Sowing. The seeds of nearly all the annual varieties, and many of the biennials and perennials, may be sown in March or April, under glass frames, in greenhouses, or in small boxes in any sunny window. In this way a good stock of plants may be had at small expense, and a gain of several weeks made in the season of blooming; less weeding of the flower-beds will be necessary, and, when the plants are set out of doors further transplanting is not required. Shallow boxes, two or three inches deep, and with open seams at the bottom are the best in which to start the seeds. Fill these boxes to within half an inch of the top with good rich soil, mixed with about one-fourth sand; or, if convenient, procure some fine leaf mould from the woods. Make the surface level and smooth, and upon this scatter the seed sparingly. Use a fine sieve, with which sift carefully over the seeds just enough earth to cover them. Afterwards gently shower them with tepid water, using a fine sprinkler, and keep the boxes in a temperature as near 60% as possible. Avoid much watering unless the surface of the soil appears dry. Transplant into other boxes when the plants are large enough to handle, setting them from half an inch to an inch apart. Sometimes the young seedlings are attacked by a minute fungus, which causes them to "damp off." In such case no time is to be lost in transplanting into other boxes. In setting plants out into the beds or borders, allow a liberal space for each; crowding too many into a small area is a mistake very often made.

Late Sowing. Most of the biennials and perennials may be sown late in the summer, from the middle of August through September, and they will then bloom the following season. When cold weather sets in, about the only protection necessary for the young plants is a covering of leaves, straw or litter to a depth of three or four inches, and a board on top to keep it in place. They should be uncovered soon after the middle of March.

PURE RAW BONE DUST: as a fertilizer for all plants we have not found anything better; it is more permanent than stable manure, and has the additional advantage of never introducing seeds of weeds. By its use the foliage of plants soon acquires a rich green color, and many claim that it imparts a brighter hue to the flowers of many species. It should be applied at the time of sowing or of transplanting to gain the best results.

Biennials,
Perennials.

Flowers are classified as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials. Annuals are those plants that bloom the first year from seed, and, after ripening their seeds, perish the same season. They comprise many of the most beautiful flowers, and, as a rule, are of easy culture. Some of the Biennials and Perennials will flower the first season if the seed is sown early, and they may then be kept over for another year or longer. Pansy, Snapdragon, Pinks, etc., belong to this class. Biennials bloom the second year from planting the seed, and then die. Perennials, as a rule, bloom the second year, and are more or less permanent thereafter. The seeds of some of the Perennials remain a long time in the soil before germinating. Several species of the Biennials and Perennials will succeed well if the seeds are sown in early autumn.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FLOWERS.

			,	VINES				•		
Balloon Vine. Dolichos. Nasturtium, M	Gourds	. Ja	eans. panese Hop. nunbergia.	Kudzı	y Bird Vine. Peas.		†Maura		Cypress. Morning	Glory.
			TRAILI	NG PLA	NTS.	×				
Ice Plant.	Linaria.	Lob	elia.	Mimulu	s.	Sa	nvitalia		Torenia.	
			BORDI	ER PLAI	NTS.					
Anagallis. *Daisy. Lobelia.		Alyssum. Gilia. Mignonette.		†Arabi Godeti Portul	a.		8	Centranth *Golden		
		PLANTS (GROWING	WELL	IN TH	HE SH	ADE.			
†Aconitum.		†Forget-me-ne		Mimu				Nemophila	a.	
			GREEN H	OUSE P	LANT	s.		-		
†Calceolaria.	Cineraria.	†Cycla		Geranium		†Gloxi	nia.	Primu	ıla.	†Viola.
			ORNAME	NTAL P	LANTS	S.				
Amaranthus. Cleome. Larkspur. Kochia. †Penstemon.	Car *D Lu	igandia. nna. igitalis. pins. rilla.	Eup Mai	osia. bhorbia. rtynia. inus.		For Mir	nese L ir O'Cl nosa. lanum.	antern Pla	†Holi Nicot	is. lyhocks. ciana. ower.
			EVERLAS	STING F	LOWE	ERS.				
Acroclinium.	Am	mobium.	Elic	hrysum.		Gos	mphrena	ı.	Xerai	nthemum.
			BOUQUE	ET FLOV	WERS.	•				
Aster. Candytuft. †Dahlia. †Heliotrope. Pansy. Saponaria.	*Ipomopsis. Petunia. Stocks.	Ageratum. Bartonia. Centaurea. Eschscholtzia. †Lychnis. Phlox. Scabiosa. Viscaria.	†Agrostemn Browallia. Collinsia.	na. Ale Ca Co Ga: Na †P:	onsoa. lendula. reopsis. illardia. sturtiun yrethrur ene. inia.	1.	Antirri Calliop Cosmos Gerani Nigella Salvia. †Sweet	sis. s. um.	Gypsoph *Oenoth Salpiglos	ula. themum. ila. era. ssis.
	PERENNIALS.									
Aconitum. Chrysanthemun Lupins. Shasta Daisy.	Agrostemm n. Coreopsis. Lychnis. Sweet Pea Annual	Aquile Forget Maura Sweet	-me-not. (ndia. I William. S	Arabis. Gaillardia. Penstemon Sweet Ro nnials.	cket.	Asperu Gypsop Phlox.	hila.	Campanula Hollyhocks Polyanthus vials.	. Larks	
		GENER		ST OF						

IN ORDERING, THE NUMBERS ARE SUFFICIENT.

ACONITUM. (Eisenhut.)

Popular perennials with panicles of blue helmetshaped flowers.
1. NAPELLUS. Monk's Hood; well adapted to grow among the shrubbery and shady corners; 4 ft..... .05

ACROCLINIUM. (Acroclinium.)

ADONIS. (Adonis.)

Handsome plants, with showy flowers, and of easy culture in any soil. Seed should be sown early. Annuals

4. AESTIVALIS. (Flos Adonis.) Scarlet;

AGERATUM. (Leberbalsam.)

Fine plants for massing outside, and valuable for winter blooming in the house. Prized by the florists for cut flowers. Annuals.

5. DWARF IMPERIAL. Blue; ¼ oz. 20c. .05
6. LITTLE DORRIT. Azure blue; 6 in......05
7. COMPACT MIXED. Dwarf................05

AGROSTEMMA. (Lichtnelke.)

(Mask-Flower.) ALONSOA. (Alonzoa.)

Scarlet; 11/2 ft...... .05



ALYSSUM. (Steinkraut.)

Free-flowering plants, suitable for beds, borders or rock work. Grow well in any rich garden-loam 10. LITTLE GEM. A most satisfactory border, beginning to bloom when but an inch or two high and continuing until frost. White; annual ½ ft.; ¼ oz. 15c, oz. 40c.

AMARANTHUS. (Amarant.)

AMMOBIUM. (Ammobium.)

ANAGALLIS. (Gauchheil.)

ANTIRRHINUM. (Snapdragon.) (Loewenmaul.)

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.) (Akeley.)

ARABIS. (Gaensekraut.)



CROWN ASTER.



ASTER. (Schoenkranz, Aster.)

This flower is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing flowers of great richness and variety of color, with the most perfect and beautiful form. Annual.

ASTER PLANTS ready in June.

NO.	PKT.
23.	SUPERB MIXTURE. Our own mix-
	ture of tall asters of every color, embracing Paeony, Comet, Branching, Ostrich plume, etc.; ¼ oz. 60c.; oz.
	bracing Paeony, Comet, Branching,
	Ostrich plume, etc.; 1/4 oz. 60c.; oz.
	\$2.00
24.	FRENCH PAEONY. Extra mixed. 1/4
	oz. 60c.: oz. \$2.00
25.	GIANT COMET. Extra mixed; 1/4 oz.
	60c; oz. \$2.00
26.	VICK'S BRANCHING, Extra mixed; 1/4
	oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.50
27.	oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.50
	74 oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.50
28.	OSTRICH PLUME. Mixed; large and
	fine; ½ oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.50
29.	HOHENZOLLERN. Mixed, strong, robust
	growing flowers, type of the Comet but
0.0	much larger; ¼ oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.5010 PERFECTION. Extra mixed; ¼ oz.
30.	60c : 07 \$2.00
0.1	CHRYSTHANEMUM FLOWERED
31.	ROSE. Extra mixed; ¼ oz. 60c.; oz.
	\$2.00
32.	\$2.00 IMBRICATED VICTORIA. Extra mixed;
ok.	1/4 O7 60c: 07 \$2.00
33.	QUEEN OF THE MARKET. Extra
55.	mixed: 1/4 oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.50
34.	mixed; ¼ oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.50
V 2.	mixed; ¼ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00
85.	CROWN ASTERS. Extra mixed; 1/4 oz.
	800 • 07 • \$2.00
36.	CHINA ASTER. Fine mixed; 1/4 oz. 50c.;
37.	QUILLED GERMAN ASTER. Fine
	mixed; 1/4 oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.50
A	OUILLED GERMAN ASTER. Fine mixed; 1/4 oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.50
be	had at 50c per ounce additional.

ASTERS IN SEPARATE COLORS.

				the	above	list,	and	recom-
mend	tor b	edding:	T.					10
								10
		RED						
40. 7	CALL	PINK						10
41. '	TALL:	PURP	LE					10
42.	'ALL	LAVE	NDE	₹.,				10
43. I	OWAR:	F WH	ITE					10
44. I)WAR	F RED					• • • • •	10

AURICULA. See Primula.
BABY'S BREATH. See Gypsophila.
BACHELOR'S BUTTON. See Centaurea.

BALSAM. (Balsaminen.)

One of the most beautiful and popular annuals, forming a cone of clear-colored and finely variegated, camellia-like flowers. Succeed in a rich soil. Annuals. NO.

DOUBLE SPLENDID MIXTURE OF CHOICEST VARIETIES. 2 ft.; ¼ oz. 25c.; oz. 80c.
DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED.
Finest mixed; 2 ft.; ¼ oz. 25c.; oz. 80c.
DOUBLE FINE MIXED 45. .10

BALSAM PEAR. (Balsambierne.)

Curious climbers with ornamental foliage. The fruit is bright orange, and, when ripe, bursts open, exposing its bright-red seeds and yellow interior. Very effective on rock work, stumps, etc. Annual. 48. CHARANTIA, 10 ft.05

BALLOON VINE. (Herzamen.) (Cardiospermum Halicacabum.)

BARTONIA. (Bartonie.)

50. AUREA. Splendid annual, with golden-yellow flowers, having a metallic lustre when the sun shines upon them. Very showy; 1 ft. BELLIS PERENNIS. See Double Daisy. .05

BRACHYCOME. (Swan River Daisy.) (Kurzschopf.)



BROWALLIA. (Browallia.)

Very handsome, free-flowering plants, completely studded during the whole summer with their beautiful flowers; excellent for cut flowers. Light, rich soil. Annual. 52. ELEGANS. Deep blue with white center;

CALCEOLARIA. (Pantoffelblume.)

Plants of a highly decorative character; very desirable for house or conservatory culture; remarkable for their size, color and markings. Sow the seeds in August or September for early flowering, in a light, rich compost. Tender perennial.

55. HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA. Self-colored and spotted varieties mixed, prize flowers.

CALENDULA. (Pot Marigold.) (Ringlebloom.)

Showy, free-flowering, hardy annuals, producing a fine effect in beds or borders, and flowering very late in the autumn. Extensively used by florists; grow well in any good garden soil.

NO.

PKT. 56. LE PROUST. Double; buff colored; 1½
ft.; ½ oz. .10c.
57. DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERING. Dark .05 and deep orange; ¼ oz. 10c...

ROYAL MARIGOLD TRIANON. Double,
bright yellow

CALLIOPSIS. (Gottesaugen.)

A genus of showy annuals and perennials. They are of a hardy character, and will grow in any garden.
60. FINE MIXED TALL. Annual; 1½ ft.;
½ oz. 10c.; oz. 40c.
61. FINE MIXED DWARF. Annual; 1 ft.;
½ oz. 10c.; oz. 40c.
62. CORONATA. Yellow; very fine; annual;
1 ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 40c.
63. TINCTORIA. Golden yellow, with brown center; annual; 1½ ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz.
40c. den. 40c.
PURPUREA. Dark-brown, 1½ ft.....
DRUMMONDII. Yellow and red; annual; .05 .05

COREOPSIS.

66. LANCEOLATA. Probably the best and most satisfactory yellow perennial we can grow. A plant is a continuous mass of bloom until late summer and a few flowers will be had until frost. A few plants winter-kill so a bed should be resown each fall. Keep the flowers picked.....

Plants ready end of April.

CAMPANULA.

Beautiful, well known plants, characterized by the richness of their colors, and profusion of their bloom. They include the favorite Canterbury Bells, which are among the most attractive border plants.



CANTERBURY BELL. (Glockenblume.)

34	A. C. KENDEL'
	CAMPANULA—Continued.
NC 70.	CANTERBURY BELLS. Mixed single;
71.	CANTERBURY BELLS. Mixed single; biennials; 2½ ft
	larged calyx, giving the flower the appearance of having a saucer under it0 CUP-AND-SAUCER. Pink
72. 78.	PYRAMIDALIS, Mixed, (Chimney Bell-
	flower). Probably the most conspicious; height, 3 to 4 ft
	Plants of above ready in May. CANDYTUFT. (1beris.)
τ.	(Schleifenblume.)
in are	Vell known as a splendid cut flower to be grown masses. Should not be crowded if large blooms wanted. Light, rich soil. Annual.
74.	EMPRESS. White; the standard variety.
75.	GÍANT HYACINTH-FLOWERED. White; if given plenty of room, will make immense heads 3 in. across. ¼ oz. 15c.;
76.	mense heads 3 in. across. 4 oz. 15c.; oz. 40c
77. 78.	PURPLE
79. 80.	MIXED. Choice colors; ¼ oz. 15c05 HYBRID DWARF MIXED. This makes fine, large, compact heads and remains in bloom a long time; ½ oz. 15c05
	fine, large, compact heads and remains in bloom a long time; 1/8 oz. 15c
	CANNA. (Indian Shot.) (Blumenrohr.)
of 1	these plants are grown for the remarkable beauty
lawi	as during the summer, either singly or in groups. French Cannas, are grown also for their fined of flowers. New and valuable varieties are
rais	ed every year from seed. Seed should be scalded
may	sown early in a strong, moist heat, and the roots be kept through the winter like dahlias. Half-
hard 81.	ly perennials. DWARF FRENCH MIXED. Bronze
82.	FINE MIXED. Common varieties; 4 to
.83.	foliage; ¼ oz. 30c.; oz. \$1.00
For	Prices of Canna Plants see list following
	Flower Seed list. CANTERBURY BELL. See Campanula.
•	CARNATION PINK. (Nelke.)
Tl Flov	he most magnificent of all the Dianthus family, vers large, beautiful and delightfully fragrant, n in the spring they bloom the second season, plants are hardy the first winter; afterward they
Sow The	n in the spring they bloom the second season, plants are hardy the first winter; afterward they
need 84.	protection, reremitals.
85.	# 40c
86.	TION. Fine mixed; 1 ft.; ¼ oz. 60c
87.	stock; from stage-flowers; finest dou-
	stock; from stage-flowers; finest dou- ble mixture of Picotees, Carnations, Bizarres, Flakes, Fancies and Selfs; 2 ft
88.	PERPETUAL OR TREE CARNATION.
	Extra double mixed; 2 ft
	CELOSIA. (Cockscomb.)
flowe	ee-flowering, graceful plants, producing their ers in combs or beautiful feathery spikes. Should own early, and transplanted in June in rich soil.
Ann	nale
90.	JAPAN CRIMSON. Huge combs much cut and beruffled; 3 ft
91.	GLASGOW PRIZE. Dwarf: dark foli-
92.	age; crimson combs; ¼ oz. 40c 10 THOMPSON'S MAGNIFICA. Beautiful plumes of all colors from clear yellow to the darkest red; 2 ft
	the darkest red; 2 ft



CENTAUREA. (Flockenblume.)

have beautiful silvery foliage, and are well adapted
for ribbon borders and carpet bedding. Succeed in any garden soil.
03. CYANUS. (Bachelor's Button.) Blue: 1/4
oz. 10c.; oz. 40c
colors. Annual; 2 ft.; 1/4 oz. 10c.; oz. 40c
P5. CANDIDISSIMA (Dusty Miller). Silver leaved, foliage broader and whiter than
the other; half-hardy perennial; 1 ft.; 1/4 oz. 40c.; oz. \$1.50
68. GYMNOCARPA. Silver leaved, very graceful; half-hardy perennial; ¼ oz. 25c.; oz.
80c

CENTRANTHUS. (Baldrian.)

CHINESE LANTERN PLANT. (Physalis Franchetti.)

CHINESE OR INDIAN PINK. See Dianthus.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. (Wucherblume Goldblume.)

Plants of hardy garden varieties ready in May and June.

CINERARIA. (Aschenpflanze.)

A favorite greenhouse plant with a great variety of beautiful colors, blooming through the winter and spring months. Seed should be sown in July or August; when large enough, put in an equal mixture of loam, leaf-mould and sand, and in December repot in a stronger soil. Our strains of these beautiful flowers are acknowledged by all our florists to be the best stock in this country.

NO.

PKT.

104.

105.

106.

CLEOME PUNGENS.

Singular showy plants, attractive for a background to other flowers; growing 3 ft. high and usually called
107. GIANT SPIDER PLANT; pink05
CONVOLVULUS MAJOR. See Morning Glory.

COBAEA. (Cobaee.)

SCANDENS. A magnificent, rapid-growing vine, with beautiful foilage, and large purple, bell-shaped flowers; seed should be planted edgewise, and covered lightly; half-hardy perennial; ¼ oz. 20; oz. 75c.. .10

Plants ready in May.

COLEUS.

COLLINSIA. (Collinsie.)

A genus of free-flowering California annuals of great beauty, well adapted for massing or mixed

COSMOS. (Cosmos.)

Annual showy autumn bloomer; flowers and foliage much admired and very handsome.

111. SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of the choicest large flowering sorts; 1/8 oz. GIANT PINK. 1/8 oz. 15c.

GIANT CRIMSON. 1/8 oz. 15c.

CUCUMBER. (Wild.)

A rapid growing vine. Seed should be planted to remain in the ground over winter.

115. ECHINOCYSTIS LOBATA. 1/4 oz. 15c.; oz. 60c.

CYCLAMEN. (Erdscheibe, Alpenveilchen.)

One of the most popular plants for winter and spring blooming. The foliage is beautifully marked, and the flowers are extremely handsome. Sow the seed in a compost of well-rotted manure, leaf-mould and coarse sand, thoroughly mixed, and they will make flowering bulbs in one year, if well grown. They require gentle heat and even temperature.

116. PERSICUM. Prize stock; extra mixed; superb strain of very large and rich-colored flowers ed flowers

CYPRESS-VINE. (Impomea.) (Quamoclit.)



DAHLIA. (Dahlie.)

This favorite fall flower, to succeed well, should have a strong, deep and rich soil. The roots should be stored during the winter in a dry warm cellar, and covered with sand. If the seed is started very early in a hotbed, and transplanted in May, the plants usually bloom the first year. Half-hardy perennials.

NO. EXTRA FINE DOUBLE MIXED. Saved from very choicest varieties.

SINGLE MIXED. From finest varieties. Single Dahlias will flower the first season from seed. The roots are lifted, and wintered over the same as the double. 120.

Dahlia Roots ready in April. Rooted cuttings May 15th. We will have a very choice collection of both.

DAISY. (Bellis Perennis.) (Tausendschoen.)

nown perennials. edgings to borde 124. LARGE FLOWERED, Double mixed.

Double Daisy plants, one dozen in a basket, ready in May. Shasta Daisies in clumps ready end of April.

DIANTHUS.	(Chinese	Pink.)	(Nelke.)	,
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The following all bloom the first year, and are highly valued for the beauty of their flowers, which present a rich variety of colors. The different varieties are hardy, and usually live over winter, blooming more profusely the second year.
NO. PKT.
The second secon
Mixed; 1 ft.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.; oz. 60c05
127. CHINESE DOUBLE BRILLIANT RED .10
128. EASTERN QUEEN. Large, single, rose-
colored flowers, splendidly striped and
colored nowers, spicifically striped and
stained
129. DOUBLE JAPAN. Large flowers vary-
ing from the richest crimson to the most
delicate shade of pink
-
DELPHINIUM. See Larkspur.
Day and the second seco

DIGITALIS. (Foxglove.) (Fingerhut.)

Plants ready first of May.

DOLICHOS. (Hyacinth Bean.) (Dolichos.)

A	beautiful qu	ick-growing	clim	ber, v	vith	pt	irple
and	white flower	s blooming	in cl	usters	rese	ml	oling
the	blossoms of	hyacinths.	Will	thrive	in	a	hot
	tion; annual;						
	SOUDAN.						
132.	IAPANESE	. White .					.05

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. (Eschscholtzie.)

Annuals of easy culture with bright oran	ge or
golden flowers and attractive foliage. Fine for	r bed-
ding. Light, rich soil.	
133. CALIFORNICA. The True Californ	ia
Poppy; rich yellow; 1 ft.; ¼ oz. 10c	
oz. 30c	
134. FINE MIXED. All colors; 1/4 oz. 10c	05
135. GOLDEN WEST. A superb variety with	th
large deep yellow flowers; 2 ft	
136. DOUBLE ORANGE	

ELICHRYSUM. (Everlasting Flower.) (Strohblume.)

EUPHORBIA. (Snow on the Mountain.) (Wolfsmileh.)

FEVERFEW. (Matricaria.) (Mutterkraut.)

Low-growing plants, suitable for beds and edgings, extensively grown by florists for their flowers. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil. Half-hardy perennial.

139. PARTHENIUM. Dwarf double white;
very fine; 1 ft.
FLOS ADONIS. See Adonis.
FOXGLOVE. See Digitalis.

FOUR O'CLOCK. (Mirabilis.) (Wunderblume.)



FORGET-ME-NOT. (Myosotis.) (Vergiss-mein-nicht.)

Neat and beautiful little plants with star-like flowers, too well known to need much description.
Succeed best in moist situations.
NO. PKT.
141. PALUSTRIS. LARGE-FLOWERING.
(True Forget-me-not.) Resultiful blues
Perennial, but blooms first year. 1/2 ft.
½ 0z. 50c 10
142. ALPESTRIS ELEGANTISSIMA. Mixed.
Leaves white edged

GAILLARDIA. (Gallardie.)

flowe	genus of beautiful, showy plants, well adapted arden decoration, giving a profusion of brilliant residuring the summer and autumn
143.	CHOICE MIXED SINGLE, 1½ ft05
3.4.4	CHOICE MIVED DOUBLE
144.	CHOICE MIXED DOUBLE. 11/2 ft
145.	AURORA. Single; red tipped with vel-
	low
146.	PERENNIAL. Very large, handsome, single flowers with red centers and golden tips. Very effective when planted
	among perennials that grow tall

Plants of the latter ready in May.

GERANIUM. (Storchschnabel.)

Pot plants of standard sorts ready end of May.

GILIA. (Gilie.)

GLOXINIA.

149. HYBRID. Choicest french Varieties; mixed, spotted and stained; from a splendid collection

GILLIFLOWER. See Stocks. GODETIA. (Godetie.)

GOMPHRENA. (Globe Amaranth.) (Kugelamaranth.)

Well-known everlastings, with showy flowers; extensively used in winter decorations. Start the seed in heat, and transplant, as they are slow to germinate NO. outside. Annuals. 151. GLOBOSA, MIXED VARIETIES05

EATHER. (Pyrethrum.) (Metterich.) GOLDEN FEATHER.

GOURDS. (Kuerbis.)

Shake
DISH RAG
BOTTLE-SHAPED. Very desirable
DIPPER
LARGE VARIETIES. Mixed; oz. 30c.
APPLE-SHAPED. Striped with green.
EGG-SHAPED. Resembling an egg...
MOCK ORANGE. Shape and color of an 156. 157. .05 159. 160. 161. orange PEAR-SHAPED. Green and yellow 162. SMALL VARIETIES. Mixed; oz. 30c. .05

GYPSOPHILA. (Gypskraut.)

Graceful, free-flowering plants. Flowers small, but produced in great quantities in loose panicles; ele-gant for bouquets. Succeed well in common garden soil.

164.

Plants of the latter ready first of May.

HELIANTHUS. See Sunflower. HELICHRYSUM. See Elichrysum.

HELIOTROPE. (Sonnenwende.)

Well known deliciously fragrant plants; excellent for bedding purposes or pot-culture. Half-hardy perennial.

Plants ready end of May. HOLLYHOCK. (Stockrose.)

This is one of our handsome ornamental biennials, giving spikes of flowers, about five feet high, of almost every color. Seed sown in June or earlier will flower the following season. They require dry, deep soil, enriched with plenty of manure.

168. SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of superb colors and kinds; a beautiful collection: 16 or 60c.

superb colors and kinds; a beautiful collection; ½ oz. 60c.

ALLEGHENY. Semi-double, fringed; mixed colors; quite unlike the preceding and very showy.

HYBRID DOUBLE ANNUAL. Mixed; a new, everblooming type, flowering the first season. Start the seed early in the hot-bed

Hollyhock plants ready early in May.

HUMULUS. See Japanese Hop. HYACINTH BEAN. See Dolichos.

ICE-PLANT. (Eispflanze.)

A pretty little training plant; the leaves and stalks being covered with small, watery globules, giving it the appearance of being covered with ice. Annual IPOMOEA. See Morning Glory.

IPOMOPSIS. (Ipomopsis.)

JAPANESE HOP VINE. (Humulus Japonicus.) (Hopfen.)

A very rapid growing vine, with fine foliage, which is very dense and quite free from insect enemies, and which endures the heat remarkably. Grows 25 feet high and self-sows if the ground is not disturbed. Annual.

173. HUMULUS JAPONICUS. Large, dark green foliage; ½6 oz. 15c.

174. HUMULUS JAPONICUS VARIEGATUS. Like the preceding except with variegated foilage. Makes a handsome ½ oz. 20c. JERUSALEM CHERRY. See Solanum.
JOSEPH'S COAT. See Amaranthus.

KENILWORTH IVY. See Linaria.

KOCHIA. (Summer Cypress.)

An annual ornamental plant that closely resembles a small cypress tree. It grows as much as three feet high and in the fall changes from green to a flaming red. It makes an exceedingly attractive plant for a temporary hedge or for a border for a bed of tall growing plants. It is easily sown from seed. from seed. 175. TRICHOPHYLLA. True Summer cy-

KUDZU VINE.

176. This

LARKSPUR. (Delphinium.) (Rittersporn.)

Well-known annual and perennial plants, with curiously cut leaves and splendid flowers of various colors. Good rich soil and sunny situation suit them best. DOUBLE BRANCHING. Mixed annual; 1½ ft.; ¼ oz. 20c.

ELATUM BLUE. (Bee Larkspur). Soft, clear blue; perennial; 3 ft.

FORMOSUM. Single, dark blue, white center; perennial; 3 ft.

PERENNIAL HYBRIDS. Single; large spikes and handsome colors; 3 ft. 177. 179. .05

Plants ready in May

LINARIA. (Kenilworth Ivy.) (Cymbelkraut.)



LOBELIA. (Lobelie.)

Exceedingly pretty, profusely-blooming plants, of easy culture; valuable for beds, borders, edgings, ribbon-work, baskets, etc. Tender perennials, flowering first season from seed.

182. ERINUS GRACILIS. Blue; trailing; fine

LOVE IN A MIST. See Nigella. LOVE LIES BLEEDING. See Amaranthus.

LOVEGROVE. See Nemophila.

LUPINS. (Wolfsbohne.)

Desirable plants in every garden, with long, graceful spikes of various-colored flowers. Common garden soil. MIXED MIXED ANNUAL. Height 2 ft. MIXED PERENNIAL. Height 184. FINE

LYCHINS. (Lichtnelke.)

Very handsome and useful perennials, of easy culture, stri 186.

MARTYNIA. (Gemsenhorn.)

MASKFLOWER. See Alonsoa.

MAURANDIA. (Maurandie.)

These handsome climbers are well adapted for gardens and window-boxes. They bloom profusely from seed the first season. Half-hardy perennial. 188. FINEST MIXED. 10 ft.......................05



MARIGOLD. (Tagetes.) (Sammetblume.)

Old garden favorites of rich and beautiful colors. Many of the dwarf varieties make excellent potplants for winter blooming. They grow well in a good garden loam. Annual. NO.

PKT. AFRICAN DOUBLE. Lemon color; 2 ft. AFRICAN DOUBLE. Orange color; 2 ft. AFRICAN DOUBLE TALL MIXED. 189. .05 190. .05 191. 192. .05 193. .05 oz. 10c
FRENCH DOUBLE DWARF. Very large flowering; golden yellow, with brown .05 margin

196. FRENCH SINGLE DWARF LEGION
OF HONOR. Golden yellow with a
crimson spot on each petal. 6 in..... .05 .05

MIGNONETTE. (Reseda.)

tinge 199. MACHET. Large flowering; ¼ oz. 20c; .05 oz. 75c05

MIMOSA. (Sensitive Plant.) (Sinnpfianze.)

A very interesting and curious plant, its leaves closing if touched or shaken. Good garden loam.

MIMULUS.

OSCHATUS. Musk Plant. A small trailing plant with yellow flowers and fragrant foliage; used in hanging baskets or pots and to cover the soil in pots containing large plants 201. MOSCHATUS. MIRABILIS. See Four O'Clocks. MOMORDICA. See Balsam Pear.

MORNING GLORY. (Trichterwinde.) (Convolvulus and Ipomoea.)

Ex	tensive genus of twining plants; remarkable fine foliage and showy flowers. Well adap open air or greenhouse culture. Annuals.	for
their	hne toliage and showy flowers. Well adap	ptea
for c	pen air or greenhouse culture. Annuals.	
NO.	P.	KT.
202.	SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of	
	separate colors embracing every shade;	
	½ oz. 10c; 4 oz. 40c	.05
203.	BLÜE	.05
204.	CRIMSON	.05
205.	WHITE	.05
206.	WHITE DARK PURPLE	.05
207.	PINK	.05
208.	IMPERIAL JAPANESE. Mixed; to the	.00
200.	minture me import direct from Topon	
	mixture we import direct from Japan,	
	we add the fringed and yellow, mak-	
	ing the greatest possible variety of	
	flowers and foliage. Soak the seed a	
	day, as the hard shell prevents sprout-	
	ing. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 75c	.05
209.	MIKADO GIANTS. This is the largest	
	strain with which the Japanese grow-	
	ers will part. There they will make	
	flowers 5 inches across. With high cul-	
	tivation they are certainly worth hav-	
	ing; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c	.10
210.	MOONFLOWER. Immense white flowers,	
	opening at night. The vine makes the	
	most rapid growth of any annual, in a	
	sunny situation	.05
	Plants ready middle of May.	

MOURNING BRIDE. See Scabiosa. MUSK PLANT. See Mimulus. MYOSOTIS. See Forget-Me-Not.



NASTURTIUMS.

A garden is not complete without a bed or row of Nasturtiums. Few flowers give as much satisfaction in quantity or variety. Plant the seeds one inch deep, the tall sorts two inches apart and the dwarf about four inches apart each way. The plants will produce more flowers in rather poor soil, but should not be allowed to go to seed.

TALL VARIETIES-Height 5 feet.

	ASA GRAY. Cream Yellow	
212.	*BRILLIANT. Bright Scarlet	.05
	CARDINAL	
214.	CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA. Dark	
	red	
215.	CRYSTAL PALACE. Scarler	
	DARK CRIMSON	

NASTURTIUMS—Continued.	
NO.	PKT.
217. DUNNETT'S ORANGE	05
218. EDWARD OTTO, Lilac brown	05
219. *FIREFLY. Dark orange; spotted	05
218. EDWARD OTTO. Lilac brown 219. *FIREFLY. Dark orange; spotted 220. GIANT OF BATTLES. Light yellow	7 ;
spotted	05
221. GOLDEN QUEEN. Pure yellow	05
222. HEINEMAÑNI. Chocolate	05
224. KING OF THE BLACKS. Black red.	05
225. KING THEODORE. Crimson	05
226. LUCIFER, Very dark scarlet	05
227 *MARCARET Cream white veined	05
228. MOLTKE. Bluish rose	05
228. MOLTKE. Bluish rose 229. PEARL. Cream white 230. QUEEN VICTORIA. Scarlet 231. RECALEANIM Violet original	05
230. QUEEN VICTORIA. Scarlet	05
232. RUDOLPH VIRCHOW. Ruby 233. SCARLET. Golden-leaved	05
233. SCARLET. Golden-leaved 234. SCHEURIANUM. Striped	05
235. SPITFIRE. Fiery scarlet	05
236. *VESUVIUS. Salmon rose	05
237. IVY-LEAVED. Leaves shaped like th	le .
English Ivy; deep scarlet	05
238. MADAME GUENTHER'S HYBRIDS.	A
new strain in many shades, beautiful mottled and stained	y 05
239. CHAMELEON. The latest addition an	05
a decided departure. One plant bear	
several shades at one time	05
several shades at one time	n
mixture of all the above sorts careful	у
mixture of all the above sorts careful mixed in proportion; oz. 20c; 4 oz. 50c	;
lb. \$1.50	05
241. LILIPUT-HYBRIDS. Queen of Holland	1.
A new type with small leaves and sma flowers in beautiful rich colors all blotcl	11
ed	05
DWARF VARIETIES-Height 1 Foo	
242. AURORA. Yellow veined	05
243. BEAUTY. Yellow and scarlet	05
244. BRILLIANT. Scarlet	05
245. CLOTH OF GOLD. Scarlet; golde	n 05
leaves 246. CRYSTAL PALACE GEM. Yellow an	d .00
carmine	.05
carmine	05
248. *EMPRESS OF INDIA. Dark scarlet	05
249 *GOLDEN KING	05
250. KING OF TOM THUMBS. Bright scar	-
let 251. *LADY_BIRD. Orange spotted	.05
251. *LADY BIRD. Orange spotted	05
252. PEARL 253. PRINCE HENRY. Cream white spotted 254. REGALIANUM. Violet Crimson	.05
254. REGALIANUM. Violet Crimson	.05
255. *RUBY KING	.05
256. *SPOTTED KING. Dark yellow	.05
257. LSUVIUS. Salmon rose	.05
258. CHAMELEON. Has different colors of	f
flowers on the same plant	.05
259. DWARF VARIETIES MIXED. Our ow	n
splendid mixture, including all the above oz. 20c; 4 oz. 50c; lb. \$1.50	.05
*Dark-Leaved Varieties.	.00
Dark Heaved Varieties.	
NEMOPHILA. (Lovegrove.)	

NEMOPHILA. (Lovegrove.) (Triften oder Hainblume.)

NICOTIANA. (Tabak.)

Sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers, 2 to 3 inches across; bloom continually; very showy annual. 261. AFFINIS. Sweet-scented, pure white.... .05

NIGELLA. Love in a Mist.) (Schwarzkuemmel.)

Curious and interesting free-flowering plants of

OENOTHERA. (Evening Primrose.) (Nachtkerze.)

OXALIS. (Sauerklee.)

Very attractive plants, with richly colored flowers; suitable for rock-work, baskets, etc., or for house and conservatory culture. Half-hardy perennial. Succeed in light, rich loam.

NO.

PKT.
264. VALDIVIANA. Very showy and compact



PANSY. (Heartsease, Viola Tricolor.) (Stiefmuetterchen.)

This popular favorite is too well known to need description. We spare no pains to get absolutely the best varieties of pansies obtainable. Seed sown in February and March gives better results during the summer and fall and that sown in September, and wintered over, flowers best in the spring and early summer. Sow in light rich soil, and, when the fourth or fifth leaf appears, transplant into pots or boxes 3 inches apart each way, if sown in the fall, and when the ground is warm enough, plant out in the garden in a rich, moist loam, protecting them from winds and mid-day sun. Never allow them to get dry during hot weather. Keeping the flowers picked off, prolongs the blooming period and fertilizing with Sheep Fertilizer increases the number and size of the flowers.

The Giant flowering only are listed.

Th	e Giant flowering only are listed.	
265.	TRIMARDEAU MIXED. 1/4 oz. 75c; oz.	
	\$2.50	.20
266.	BUGNOT. Mixed; stained	.20
267.	BOULOGNE. Mixed; stained	.20
268.	PARISIAN. Mixed; stained	.20
269.	ODIER. Five-blotched; mixed	.20
270.	MASTERPIECE. Mixed. Blotched and	
	curled	.20
271.	CASSIER'S BLOTCHED. Mixed	.20
272.	MADAME PERRET. Wine shades	.20
273.	STAINED. WHITE GROUND	.20
274.	STAINED, RED AND BROWN	
	GROUND	.20
275.	PURE WHITE	.20
276.	EMPEROR WILLIAM. Blue	.20
277.	LORD BEACONSFIELD IMPROVED.	
	Purple and white	.20
278.	PEACOCK. Beautiful	.20
279.	FIRE KING. Golden, upper petals purple	.20
280.	ADONIS. Light blue	.20
281.	INDIGO BLUE	.20
282.	HORTENSIA RED. Rare color	.20
283.	BLOTCHED AND STRIPED	.20
284.	PURE YELLOW	.20
285.	YELLOW, PURPLE STAINED	.20
286.	WHITE, PURPLE STAINED	.20

PANSY-Continued.

NO.	PKT.
287.	GOLDEN YELLOW, STAINED20
288.	BLACK. True
289.	POYAL PURPLE
290.	SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of
	all the above large-flowering sorts in-
	cluding the very choicest Pansies grown.
	It is unsurpassed. ¼ oz. 75c; oz. \$3.00;
	4 oz. \$10.00. A packet containing over
	500 seeds
291.	FINE MIXED. Includes all the small-
	flowering sorts; ½ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.50
Pla	nts raised from our own stock seed, one
	dozen in a basket, ready in May.
	DADAVED Con DODDY

PAPAVER. See POPPY.

PASSION FLOWER.

PENTSTEMON. (Fuenffaden, Bartfaden.)

Beautiful and attractive, hardy, herbaceous plants, with long, graceful spikes of richly colored flowers. Succeed in a light loam, and should have a dry situation, as they suffer more from wet than cold during the winter.

Plants ready in May.

PERILLA.



DOUBLE PETUNIA. (Petunie.)

It is perhaps not generally understood that the seeds of double Petunias are only obtained by artificially fecundating single blooms with the pollen from the double, making the seed necessarily high-priced, nor can all the seedlings be expected to come double. The finest double Petunias are always grown from seeds; when propagated by cuttings they degenerate.

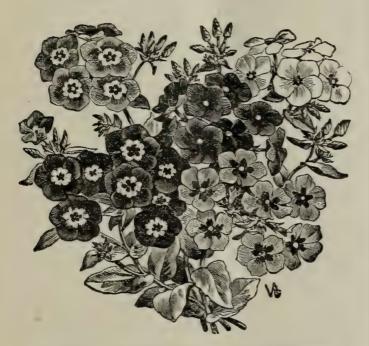
296. DOUBLE MIXED FRINGED. Extra fringed, blotched and striped, fecundated with double of the best strain......

SINGLE PETUNIA, (Petunie.)

For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants equal this. They flower early and continue a mass of bloom the whole season. Succeed well in common loam in a sunny situation.

III CO	ommon roam in a sunny situation.	
NO.	PK	T.
297.	GIANT RUFFLED. Fringed and stained.	.25
298.	CALIFORNIA GIANTS. A new, magnifi-	
	cent strain of Petunias originated but re-	
	cently and surpassing in size and num-	
	ber of colors all other sorts; 1/2 size	
		.50
299.	HOWARD'S STAR, Rich crimson with a	
	white star in the center	.10
300.	INIMITABLE. Striped and blotched	.10
301.	EXTRA CHOICE MIXED HYBRID. 1/4	
	oz. 25c; oz. 80c	.10
302.	ROSY MORN. Brilliant rose, white cen-	
	ter	.10
303.	PURE WHITE	.05
304.	COUNTESS OF ELLESMERE. Dark	
	rose, with white throat	.05
305.	FINE MIXED	.05

PELARGONIUM. See Geranium.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII. (Grandiflora.) (Flammenblume.)

A	popular bedding plant, producing flowers	of
the	most brilliant colors: blooming throughout	the
sease	on. Annual; one foot high.	
306.		.05
307.	BRIGHT SCARLET	.05
308.	BRIGHT RED; WHITE CENTER	.05
309.		.05
310.	FLESH COLOR: PURPLE CENTER	.05
311.	DARK PURPLE	.05
312.	STRIPED MIXED	.05
313.	BRIGHT PINK	.05
314.	STAR PHLOX. Mixed	.05
315.	SUPERB MIXED. Our own splendid	
	mixture of above separate colors and	
	kinds, insuring some of every color in	
	each packet; 1/8 oz. 15c; oz. \$1.00	.05
316.		
	class makes bushy plants 6 or 8 inches	
	high, has large flowers and bright colors;	
	√2 oz. 40c	.05
	·	

PHLOX PERENNIAL.

Fine, hardy, herbaceous perennials, with 1 heads of flowers; excellent border plants. ceed best in a dry, rich soil.
317. CHOICE MIXED. Brilliant colors; 2½ ft. with large

A very fine collection of choicest varieties of Plants ready in April.

POLYANTHUS. See Primula.



POPPY. (Papaver.) (Mohn.)

Very showy, free-flowering plants with large and brilliant flowers. Succeed well in any good garden soil. 318. LARGE-FLOWERED CARNATION. Mixture of separate colors of finest double; annual; 2 ft.; ½ oz. 10c; oz. 30c..... CARNATION. MIX-ture of separate colors of finest double; annual; 2 ft.; ½ oz. 10c; oz. 30c..... 319. .05 320.

321. 321. SINGLE MIXED ANNUAL. Many varied types and colors
322. SINGLE SCARLET FIELD. The wild poppy of Europe; annual; ¼ oz. 10c; oz. 30c.
323. ORIENTAL. Scarlet, large black blotch on each petal; perennial; 3 ft. .05

.05 Plants ready in May.

324. BRACTEATUM. A very large orange-scarlet flower, averaging 5 inches in diameter; perennial; 3 ft.
325. SHIRLEY. Extra mixed; annual; a most beautiful semi-double variety; does well in any garden, and embraces a great variety of colors, ranging from pure white, through many delicate shades of pink, to bright red. If cut before the sun strikes them they will keep a day in water; 1/2 oz. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c; oz. 75c.
326. ICELAND. Extra mixed. Hardy; blooms first season

PORTULACA. (Portulak.)

Too much cannot be said in praise of these popular and beautiful annuals, which are covered with flowers in every color throughout the season. Succeed best in an exposed sunny situation, on poor,

sandy soil.
327. ALL COLORS MIXED. Our own mixture of eleven separate colors; 1/4 oz.

POT MARIGOLD. See Calendula.



PRIMULA. (Primrose.) (Primel.)

These plants cannot be excelled for pot-culture in the sitting room or greenhouse. Seeds sown early germinate more freely than those sown during hot weather. Sow in a fine, rich loam, press lightly, and just cover the seed with fine leaf mould. Tender perennials.

NO.		KT.
329.	SINENSIS FIMBRIATA. (Fringed.) Ex-	
	tra mixed	.50
330.	OBCONICA. Large-flowering mixed	
	evergreen and constantly in bloom	.25
331.		
		.25
332.	FORBESI. (Baby Primrose.) Rosy	
	lilac	.25
333.	POLYANTHUS. Splendid mixed; hardy	
	perennial	.10

PYRETHRUM. (See also Golden Feather.)

ROSEUM. (Persian Insect Powder Plant.) ROSEUM. (Persian Insect Powder Plant.) Double extra choice mixed. Contains a large percentage of double and semi-double flowers. Aster-like flowers of innumerable shades, ranging from pure white, through flesh tints, deep pink, to bright red. Perennials which will flower the first season if started very early. If the foliage is cut off after the plants have flowered in the spring they will again bloom in the fall. They are a fine addition to the list of perennials. 1,000 seeds 75c.....

Plants ready in May. RESEDA. See Mignonette.

S. (Castor Oil Bean.) (Wunderbaum.) RICINUS.

Tall growing and highly ornamental plants, with beautiful foliage and brilliant-colored fruit. If planted

Pingi	y on lawns they produce a line effect.	
	inual. Ricinus of any sort, ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25	
335.	MAJOR. Tall, dark-green foliage; 10 ft.	.05
336.	SANGUINEUS. Blood-red stems and	
	fruit; 7 ft	.05
337.	CAMBODGENSIS. Leaves maroon; stems	
	black; 5 ft	.05
338.	ZANŽIBARIENSIS. Mixed; 8 ft	.05
339.	GIBSONI. Dark purple-red foliage; 5 ft.	.05
340.	MINOR. Dwarf, with rose-colored fruit;	
	4 ft	.05



SALPIGLOSSIS. (Trompetenzunge.)

Beautiful autumn-flowering plants, with richly penciled and veined blossoms, suitable for greenhouse or garden. Light, rich soil. Annual. HYBRID EXTRA. Largest flowering; mixed; 2 ft.; ¼ oz. 15c..... 341. HYBRID

SALVIA. (Salbei.)

By far the most brilliant bedding plant we can have. The seeds should be started in the hot-bed or house in February or March and the plants set out middle of May, 15 or 18 inches apart in soil as rich as it can be made. After that they require very little care. Our strain of Salvia makes spikes a foot long of the most dazzling scarlet and if the spikes are cut off as soon as they have bloomed the plants will continue to blossom until frost.

342. SPLENDENS. Large Flowering. The kind seen so much everywhere in our city:

kind seen so much everywhere in our city; 3 ft.; ¼ oz. 75c.....

Plants ready May 15th.

SAPONARIA. (Seifenkraut.)

SANVITALIA. (Sanvitalie.)

A dwarf, free-growing annual of trailing habit, with double, bright golden-yellow flowers. Common garden loam. 345. PROCUMBENS. fl. pl. Double yellow; ½ ft.

SCABIOSA. (Mourning Bride.) (Scabiose.)

One of the handsomest summer-flowering plants, with beautiful, variegated flowers. Grow freely in good loam, Annual.

346. TALL DOUBLE, Fine mixed .05

347. TALL DOUBLE WHITE .05

348. TALL DOUBLE PURPLE .05

SCHIZANTHUS. (Spaltblume.)

SILENE. (Catchfly.) (Leinkraut.)

SOLANUM. (Jerusalem Cherry.) (Nachtschatten.)

Ornamental and interesting fruit-bearing plants for gardens and greenhouse. The fruit resembles cherries, which adhere to the plant all winter. Succeed in a rich soil. Perennial. NO. 351.

PSEUDO CAPSICUM NANUM CAPSICUM LITTLE GEM. (Christmas Peppers.) A profitable pot plant for Christmas 352.

SPIDER PLANT. See Cleome.



STOCKS. (Gilliflower.) (Levkoyen.)

3 53.	DWARF GERMAN TEN-WEEKS DOU-	
	BLE. Bright rose; 1 ft	.05
354.	DWARF GERMAN TEN-WEEKS DOU-	
	BLE. Blood red; 1 ft	.05
355.	DWARF GERMAN TEN-WEEKS DOU-	
	BLE. Pure white	.05
356.	DWARF LARGE FLOWERING. Finest	
	mixed 1/4 oz. 75c	.05
357.	CUT AND COME AGAIN. (Princess	
	Alice). Perpetual large flowering white	.10
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

SUMMER CYPRESS. See Kochia.

SUNFLOWER. (Helianthus.) (Sonnenblume.)

Α	well-known genus of annuals, with lar	rge,
brillia	int flowers.	
358.	GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS, fl. pl. Double, globe-shaped; very fine; 7 ft	.05
359.	CALIFORNIAN. Tall double; 5 ft.; 1/4 oz. 10c; oz. 30c	.05
360.	MACROPHYLUS GIGANTEUS. Very large flowers; single, 8 ft	
361.		
362.	DOUBLE MULTIFLOR. A new double variety, bearing a great number of flowers; 5 ft.	
363.	MINIATURE. (H. Cucumerifolius.) Identical in appearance with our common yellow Field Daisy. The dainty flowers are borne in profusion on long stems, which with the foliage make ideal subjects for vases and jardineres in the house. Will grow in any soil; 2 to 3	
	ft.; ½ oz. 10c; oz. 40c	.05
364.	SINGLE RUSSIAN. The tallest common sunflower	.05

SWEET ROCKET. (Hesperis.) (Nachtviola.)

365. MATRONALIS. Mixed. Perennial plants with spikes of showy, fragrant flowers; 2 to 3 ft. Blooms during June and July. .05

SWEET SULTANS. (Centaurea Moschata.)

A variety of the Centaureas with much larger flowers than the Cornflower and more colors. They reers than the Cornflower and more colors. They require good soil and plenty of room, crowding reducing the number and size of the flowers materially. They have many bright colors and keep remarkably

NO.

usually classed as Dianthus, with China

come.

SWEET PEAS. See Page 44.



THUNBERGIA. (Thunbergie.)
A genus of ornamental, free-flowering climbers of rapid growth, handsome foliage and much admired flowers. Succeeds best in light, rich soil and warm situation. situation Annual



TORENIA. Beautiful, free-flowering plants; suitable for pot-culture in house or conservatory. They also succeed well in a moist, shady border, during the summer months, and, for baskets and vases, are unsurpassed. Light, rich loam. Tender perennial. 454. FOURNIERI. Azure blue, with three dark blue spots and bright yellow throat......05

SWEET PEAS.



GIANT FLOWERING SWEET PEAS. Price, per packet 10 cents.

NORA UNWIN. Pure white; oz. 25c. MRS. COLLIER. Very light primrose; oz. 371.

SYBIL ECKFORD. Standard blush pink, wings lemon; oz. 25c.
HENRY ECKFORD. Shining orange; oz. 25c.
HELEN LEWIS. Orange rose wings; standard rich crimson-orange; oz. 20c.
AGNES ECKFORD. Beautiful soft light pink;

oz. 25c.
GLADYS UNWIN. Light pink; oz. 15c.
OUEEN OF SPAIN. Buff pink; oz. 25c.
MRS. ALFRED WATKINS. Clear pink
deepening at the edges; oz. 25c.
PARADISE Delicate soft pink. ½ oz. 20c.
PHYLLIS UNWIN. Rose pink; oz. 25c.
ENCHANTRESS. Lovely bright rose-pink.
½ oz. 20c.
COUNTESS SPENCER. Soft rose-pink. oz. 380 381.

382.

383.

20c. E. J. CASTLE. Rich carmine rose; standard shaded salmon; oz. 25c. FLORENCE MORSE SPENCER. Soft rosepink, edged light pink; ½ oz. 20c. GEORGE HERBERT. Bright carmine; oz. 385.

JOHN INGMAN. Wings rosy pink, standard carmine-pink; oz. 20c.
QUEEN ALEXANDRA. Intense scarlet; oz. 386.

LORD NELSON. Deep navy blue; oz. 25c. PHENOMENAL. Blue and lavender shaded PHENOMENAL. Blue and lavender shaded on white; oz. 15c. FRANK DOLBY. Lovely light lavender; oz. 389.

The modern culture of Sweet Peas has produced The modern culture of Sweet Peas has produced so many beautiful colors and such large flowers that they are almost indispensable. That these fine new varieties are harder to grow, goes without saying, for with many people success seems to be the exception.

We made a canvass, recently, among our customers and have come to the conclusion that poor soil caused most of the failures and the unfavorable place they were sown and the wrong method of cultivation caused the rest.

Sweet Peas need rich soil—the richer the better—

place they were sown and the wrong method of cultivation caused the rest.

Sweet Peas need rich soil—the richer the better—and it should be rich to a depth of at least one foot. Raw Bone Meal, a pound to three feet of row, is the best fertilizer, especially in heavy soil. Sheep Manure comes next, and old cow manure and rotted horse manure follow, but fresh horse manure should never be used and in no case should any fertilizer come into direct contact with the seed, especially if the fertilizer is fresh.

In clay soil, three or four inches is a sufficient depth to sow the seed and in light soils six or eight inches will be better. Some people advise sowing the seed in a trench and filling in the soil as the plants grow, but this sometimes smothers the plants. Others advise covering the seeds to the proper depth at once and treading the soil down firmly. The latter method will take the seed longer to grow so that early sowing is necessary if early flowers are wanted. By this method successive sowings may be made so that flowers may be had until frost.

Better results are obtained by having the vines away from walls and tight fences as the plants seem to require air.

If the soil is frequently stirred and watered too.

away from walls and tight fences as the plants seem to require air.

If the soil is frequently stirred and watered too often, rank vines are obtained, but at the expense of flowers. It is therefore better to only pull the weeds and stir the soil but little. If the vines are allowed to go to seed they soon cease blooming.

A mulch of lawn trimmings or similar material laid about the plants keeps the soil moist and cool and also checks the growth of weeds.

We wish to call the attention of our customers to the list of Giant Flowering Sweet Peas.

The flowers are of strong substance, measure 134 to 2 inches across, the edges are waved and fluted and three or four blossoms are produced on each stem. The number of colors is still limited but the immense size and beauty of the flowers easily compensate for that. We recommend a few at least, for trial, as they will probably supplant the older type eventually. eventually.

391. HORACE J. WRIGHT. Wings purple-violet, standard dark bronzy-claret; oz. 25c.
392. COUNTESS SPENCER HYBRIDS. Mixed seedlings. Shades of Pink, orange-salmon and rose; oz. 15c; 4 oz. 50c.

GIANT FLOWERING MIXED.

Our own mixture of all the above giant flowering Sweet Peas in good proportion, but necessarily limited in number of colors, because they do not yet exist. We will add new colors as they are produced so our customers need not fear disappointment. Per packet 10c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 75c.

LARGE FLOWERING SWEET PEAS.

Price, unless specially noted, 5c per packet, 10c per ounce, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, one pound 60c.

393. DOROTHY ECKFORD. The standard white. 394. *MONT BLANC. The earliest white; for the

395. *EMILY HENDERSON. Early flowering white;

used in the greenhouse.
WHITE WONDER. The new double, many flowered white.
SADIE BURPEE. White with pink flush. 396.

LIGHT YELLOW AND ORANGE.

398. AURORA. Orange salmon and white striped.
399. GORGEOUS. Orange-salmon in two shades,
400. *HON. MRS. E. KENYON. Primrose.
401. *LADY MARY CURRIE. Crimson orange.
402. *MISS WILLMOTT. Orange pink.
403. STELLA MORSE. Rich apricot tint.
404. HON. F. BOUVIERE. Pinkish-salmon.

PINK-LIGHT SHADES.

- AGNES JOHNSON. Light pink shaded and buff; ¼ lb. 30c.
 COUNTESS OF LATHOM. Cream pink.
 JANET SCOTT. Bright pink and buff.
 *KATHERINE TRACY. Soft, but brilliant 405.
- 406.
- 409 410.
- 411.
- *KATHERINE TRACY. Soft, but brilliant pink.

 *LOVELY. Blush pink and rose.

 *PRIMA DONNA. Blush pink.

 TRIUMPH. White suffused with salmon-pink and veined with carmine.

 VENUS. Salmon buff, shaded rosy pink.

 ROYAL ROSE. Shaded deep rose and pink.

 MARCH OF CHALMONDELEY. Cream overlaid with light pink.

 JEANNIE GORDON. Standard rosy violet; wings cream finted rose.
- 414.
- wings cream tinted rose.

 LADY SKELMERSDALE. Standard carmine; wings white.

 DAINTY. White with pink edge.

 NYMPHAEA. White changing to pink. Standard light
- 416

PINK-DARK SHADES.

- 419. APPLE BLOSSOM. Bright pink and blush.
 420. *BLANCHE FERRY EXTRA EARLY. White
 wings, red standard; for the greenhouse.
 421. LORD ROSEBERRY. Magenta rose.
 422. *MRS. DUGDALE. Light carmine rose.
 423. PRINCE OF WALES. Bright rose.
 424. EARLIEST OF ALL. Pink and white; for the
- greenhouse.

RED.

- 425.

- COCCINEA. Pure cerise.
 KING EDWARD VII. Bright red.
 *SALOPIAN. Crimson, tinged with orange.
 PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK. Standard scarlet, wings deep rose.
 QUEEN VICTORIA. Primrose overlaid with faint purple.

- CLARET AND MAROON.

 BLACK KNIGHT. Deep claret color.

 DUKE OF SUTHERLAND. Standard deep claret, wings violet-purple.

 OTHELLO. Deep maroon. 431.
- SHAHZADA. Dark maroon shaded with pur-433.
- ple tint. DUKE OF WESTMINSTER. ROSY claret. 434.

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE.

- 435.
- ADMIRATION. Pink mauve.
 *DOROTHY TENNANT. Deep rose mauve.
 *LADY GRISEL HAMILTON. Standard light 436.
- lavender with azure-blue wings.
 MRS. GEO. HIGGINSON, JR. Delicate lav-
- 439. LOTTIE ECKFORD. Rose and white, edged with blue.
- MAID OF HONOR. White, edged with blue. MRS. WALTER WRIGHT. Rose purple. Oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c. 441.

BLUE.

- 442. *COUNTESS OF CADOGAN. Lilac and blue. 443. *GRAY FRIAR. Marbled purple on white
- NAVY BLUE. In general effect a true blue. EMILY ECKFORD. Standard light royal purple; wings deep blue. 445.

STRIPED.

- 446. GOLDEN ROSE. Light primrose, striped light pink. ¼ lb. 30c.
 447. JESSIE CUTHBERTSON. Creamy white, striped dark rose.

SUPERB MIXTURE.

This mixture cannot be surpassed by anyone. It is our own best mixture of the large flowering Sweet Peas only, in the above list, embracing all colors with light colors predominating.

New sorts will be added to this mixture from year to year as the opportunity for improving it arises. We intend to make it as good a mixture as it is possible to have.

Packet 5c, oz. 15c, 1/4 lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00.

EXTRA MIXTURE.

Consists of a mixture of all sorts with a number of the better named sorts added to insure a choice selection of colors. An excellent mixture. Packet 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

*Suitable for forcing.

MIXED SWEET PEAS.

Consisting of many different kinds of Sweet Peas grown together, which will be found to be a good mixture for the price. Oz. 5c; 1/4 lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

DWARF SWEET PEAS.

448. CUPIDS MIXED. These grow about 6 inches high and are suitable for beds and borders. Packet 5c, oz. 10c, 4 oz. 30c.

PERENNIAL SWEET PEAS.

- 449. PINK BEAUTY. Packet 10c. 450. CRIMSON. Packet 10c. 451. WHITE. Packet 10c. 452. MIXED COLORS. Packet 10c.

Plants ready in May.



VINCA. (Sinngruen.)

Beautiful free-flowering plants, with handsome blossoms. Seed should be sown early inside and transplanted into the border in May or June, where they will give fine blooms through the summer and autumn. Light, rich, soil.

455. MIXED VARIETIES. Pink and white .10

VIOLA. (Violet.) (Veilchen.)

Well-known hardy plants, much admired for their beauty, fragrance and long continuance in bloom. Extensively used by florists.

456. ODORATA. Light violet, large and fragrants.

VERBENA. (Eisenkraut.)

Well-known popular plants, invaluable for summer decoration, with brilliant flowers of almost every color; very effective in beds. Plants raised from seed are much more vigorous than those grown from cuttings. They delight in a turfy loam. Half-hardy perennials, flowering the first season.

457. SUPERB MAMMOTH MIXED. Our own mixture of the separate colors; 1/8 oz. 30c; oz. \$2.00

oz. \$2.00
458. HYBRID, AURICULA FLOWERED.
Mixed. Saved from finest varieties with Mixed. Saved from nnest varieties with large eyes
PURE WHITE
BLUE SHADES
PINK SHADES
SCARLET DEFIANCE
STRIPED VARIETIES
HYBRID FINE MIXED. 1/4 oz. 25c.
LEMON VERBENA. A tender perennial easily grown from seed 459. 460. .10 .10 461. 462.

.10 .10 463. 464. 465.

Plants ready in May.

VIRGINIAN STOCK.

Very handsome free-flowering little plants, for beds, baskets or edgings; growing freely in any good	I
garden loam. Annual.	
466. LARGE-FLOWERING WHITE, 1 ft05	
467. CRIMSON KING. 1 ft	

VISCARIA.

Abundant blooming, hardy annuals, fine for bed-ng. They are easily grown, and succeed best in ELEGANS PICTA. center; 1½ ft. 468. White, with scarlet



WALLFLOWER. (Cheiranthuscheiri.) (Gelbveil oder Goldlack.)

Well-known deliciously fragrant plants, with large spikes of double and single flowers similar to the Gilliflower. The colors are very brilliant, varying from the brightest golden-yellow to deep blood color. Succeed best in light, rich soil in a moist atmosphere. Half-hardy perennials.

WALL FLOWER-Continued.

469.	EXTRA DOUBLE FINEST MIXED. 2	
	ft.; 1/4 oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50	.10
470.	EARLY FLOWERING SINGLE MIXED.	
	¹ / ₄ oz. 15c; oz. 50c	.05

WIGANDIA. (Wigandie.)

Fine tropical leaves, perennial; if sown early will flower the first season. 471. CARACASANA.

XERANTHEMUM. (Panierblume.)



ZINNIA. (Zinnie.)

This is one of the finest summer flowering plants. This is one of the linest summer howering plants. The flowers are large, handsome, finely formed, and in great variety of colors. Seed sown early, under glass, will commence flowering in June and continue the whole season. They require but little attention, but plenty of room—should have at least eight inches each way; any common garden loam. Annual.
473. EXTRA MIXED DOUBLE. From the finest large flowering varieties; 1/4 oz.
15c; oz. 50c

474. FIREBALL. Double scarlet; 1/4 oz. 20c. .05

TRITOMA.

This is commonly called Red Hot Poker, a name which well describes the flower. The leaves are narrow and the stalk grows from the root to a height of 2½ feet. While not particularly graceful the flower is very attractive and looks well in masses or among hardy shrubs. It is not perfectly hardy, but can be easily kept in the cellar the same as Dahlias. Pfitzerii. The largest and best bloomer.....per dozen \$1.50; each 15c

TUBEROSES.

A white, sweet-scented flower, too common to need much description. The bulbs grow in any garden soil, but should be planted where the sun can reach them all day, if possible, and with the top of the bulb just out of the ground. They may be started in pots in the house, but being very tender should not be set out until the weather is quite warm, usually about the middle of May. It is important that the small bulbs be broken from the main one. **Double Pearl.** First size and quality......3c each; 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per hundred.

MADEIRA VINE.

Doz. Each A rapid-climbing plant, having beautiful, wax-like green leaves and feathery white flowers, with a delicious fragrance resembling mignonette40

CINNAMON VINE.

A fine, hardy climber, known also as Chinese Yam. Beautiful glossy leaves with .10 .75 prominent veins; flowers sweet-scented......

Postage on Roots and Bulbs, One Cent for Two Ounces.

Each.

.20

.20

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

Commonly called Elephant's Ears. One of the most beautiful and ornamental foliage plants, either for pot culture or the open ground. They have broad, light green leaves, beautifully veined with dark green, and will grow to immense size if well taken care of. We have ourselves grown the plants five and one-half feet high, with leaves forty-four inches long. The small bulbs make a fine border for a bed of Cannas, and as they grow well in the shade are unequalled to plant in the angle between the piazza and the house. The large plants are planted singly in lawns, and make a fine tropical appearance. To grow them successfully, the soil should be rich to a depth of two feet, and if the plants are watered plentifully (they cannot be watered too much) and an occasional dressing of fresh cow manure applied, they will make a growth that is really wonderful.

]	Each.
Small bulbs (for bedding)	. \$0.05
Medium\$0.10	and .15
Large	and .30
Mammoth	.50
Potted Caladiums, with two cleaves, ready May 15th, per doz. \$115c.	



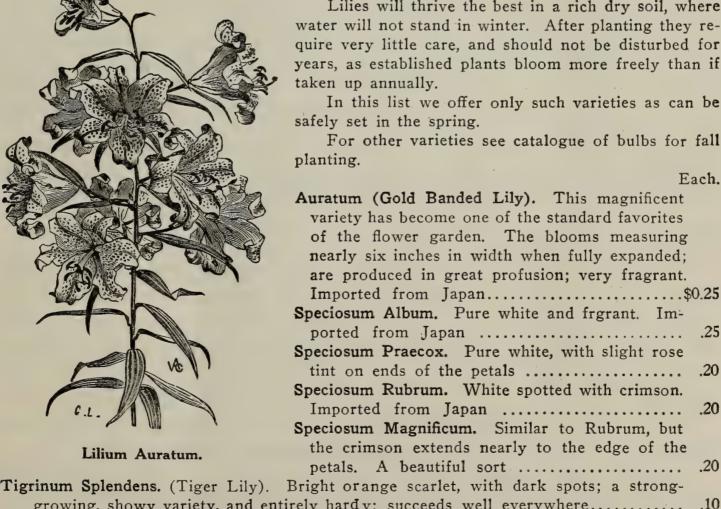
Caladium Esculentum.

LILIES.

Lilies will thrive the best in a rich dry soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

In this list we offer only such varieties as can be

For other varieties see catalogue of bulbs for fall



the crimson extends nearly to the edge of the petals. A beautiful sort ,20 Tigrinum Splendens. (Tiger Lily). Bright orange scarlet, with dark spots; a strong-.10 growing, showy variety, and entirely hardy; succeeds well everywhere..... Day Lily. (Plantain Lily). This is commonly called a lily but has a fibrous root. It is pure white, deliciously fragrant and though the flowers last but a day, many are produced on a stem and an established clump will send up many stems during the season. A root will grow into a large clump in a few years and should therefore .15 be planted by itself



EVER-BLOOMING FRENCH CANNAS.

There are but few plants which can be grown with only a small amount of care and attention that give so much satisfaction, and make so fine a display as a bed of French Cannas.

The old-fashioned tall Cannas, that were grown for their foliage, had a place in floriculture, that could not otherwise be filled, but with the improvement made by adding to fine foliage, fine flowers, almost as various in colors as the rainbow, we have a bedding plant that is unsurpassed. The flowers are being constantly improved. New colors are added, and shades are intensified until the list of sorts is numbered by the score.

The latest departure is in the size of the flowers, which have now been increased in a few sorts to a diameter of over five inches.

We give a list of tested varieties which may be depended upon as the choicest of many that are usually catalogued.

Our plants have been grown in pots and are large enough to be kept in the house if desired, where they also make a fine show, or they may be bedded, providing the danger from frost is past.

	Each	Doz.
Mrs. Kate Gray. The foliage is very luxuriant, plant vigorous, growing about 3 feet high, and the flower is immense in size, of a clear wine color suffused with gold and in spite of its great size has a good deal of substance\$.15	\$1.50
Pennsylvania. Height 5 to 6 ft. Color pure deep scarlet and bears the largest flowers that grow on any Canna. Very showy and attractive		1.00
Black Beauty. This is a foliage Canna only, but the finest, darkest Canna grown; grows 5 to 6 feet high and is a deep bronze, almost black; excellent for a center or background for dwarfer sorts	.10	1.00
St. Louis. Has beautiful bronze foliage and a fine stalk of crimson-scarlet flowers, a new combination; height 3½ to 4 ft	.15	1.50
The Express. A good acquisition to the list of scarlet cannas. A free and continuous bloomer. Height 2 to 2½ ft	.10	1.00
Martha Washington. A genuine rose-pink in color; very free flowering and grows about 3 ft. high	.10	1.00
Italia. One of the new monster-flowering Cannas. Flowers may be described as having large splashes of bright red on canary-yellow ground. Grows 5 or 6 feet high and is very vigorous; flower stalks large and carried well above the		
foliage, which is strong and tough	.10	1.00

CANNAS.—Continued.

King Humbert. An orchid flowered canna, with bronze foliage. Flowers of im-	gach	Doz.
mense size, orange-scarlet streaked with crimson and of much stronger substance than the other orchid flowered cannas. Height 4½ to 5 ft	.15	1.50
Louisiana. Height 4 to 5 feet. Color deep crimson. Trusses large and held high	20	2.00
Buttercup. This is the nearest pure yellow, free flowering canna yet introduced. It is a decided acquisition and will eventually head the list of this color.	.20	2.00
Height 3 feet	.10	1.00
Burbank. One of the orchid-flowering cannas. Large canary yellow flowers with a few crimson spots. Foliage strong and tough. Height 5 to 6 feet.	.10	1.00
Crimson Bedder. The best canna of its color yet introduced. Has large heads of good sized flowers that retain their color well in the sun. Plant is very vigorous, producing many trusses. Heigh t 3 to 3½ feet	.10	1.00
Rubins. Has handsome dark foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers of good size held well above the foliage. In our opinion this is the best flowering bronze		
canna in the list. Height 3½ feet	.15	1.50
canna. Height 4 feet	.10	1.00
Pres. McKinley. Dwarf, early flowering. Flowers large, clear crimson, with scarlet shading; trusses large and well formed. 2½ to 3 feet	.10	1.00
Robert Christie. A very showy orange-scarlet canna, with immense heads of large flowers. A strong grower and fine for large beds or for a center plant. 5 to 6 feet	.10	1.00
Souvenir Antoine Crozy. The finest of the gilt-edged type. Plant grows 2½ to 3 feet high. Flowers intense scarlet, bord ered with a broad band of gold. Does not fade with heat, and makes a striking appearance	.10	1.00
Florence Vaughan. An old sort, but deservedly retains its popularity. Height, 4 to 5 feet; habit vigorous, producing many strong stalks, bearing large spikes of brilliant flowers which are bright yellow, covered with large bright red spots. The best of this type	.10	1.00
Chas. Henderson. Brilliant crimson. Height 3 to 4 feet. Foliage dark green. The best of the older and cheaper Cannas for bedding. Being a strong grower and having large flower stalks, a bed of them is a glow of color all summer	10	1.00
Madam Crozy. Almost the first of the French Cannas. Height 2 feet. Habit vigorous; flower spike large; color bright crimson, edged with gold. Profuse bloomer, and makes a fine pot plant	.10	1.00
Queen Charlotte. One of the first of the gilt-edged type. Similar in color to Madam Crozy, but having a broad band of yellow; might be described as being yellow, with a large red blotch. Ha bit good, but fades a little in the sun. Height 3 to 4 feet	.10	1.00
Alphonse Bouvier. A standard Canna, having brilliant scarlet flowers. Height 4		
to 5 feet. Spikes large and drooping. Planted extensively and very popular.	.10	1.00
Gigantea Discolor. This is the strongest, tallest foliage Canna grown. Will attain a height of 8 to 10 feet, with strong leaves nearly a foot broad, green and so heavily veined and ribbed with bronze as to pass for a bronze-leaved Canna. Just the thing to hide an unsightly fence or to make a dense back		
ground or screen	.10	1.00
Common Tall Brance Conner For their foliage. Dry roots	.05	.50
Common Tall Bronze Cannas. For their foliage. Dry roots	.05	.50

IRISES.



German Iris. These are very popular, being found everywhere. They increase very rapidly and should be divided once in three or four years to get the most flowers. They will grow almost anywhere, in the sun or shade and are perfectly hardy. Colors, blue, purple, white and combinations of each.

Mixed Colors.....per doz, \$1.00; each 10c

PAEONIES.

These paeonies are among the showiest and most useful of hardy plants, growing well in almost any situation or soil; the flowers will be finer and colors brighter if planted in deep, rich loam, well manured. A fine collection. \$0.25 to \$0.35

DAHLIAS.

Dahlias are almost too common to need much description, but it may be perhaps well to draw attention to the fact that there are now various types that were not known a few years ago. Chief among the newer is the Cactus type with long curled and twisted petals, which is a radical departure from the old-fashioned "Show" Dahlias with each petal set in its place. Then there are Decorative and Fancy Dahlias with reflex petals, Pompon Dahlias, which have small ball-shaped flowers, and Single Dahlias in many beautiful colors and sometimes five inches in diameter.

Dry Roots. Separate colors of Cactus Show and Decorative Dahlias, ready April 1st. Per dozen \$1.50; each 15c.

Rooted Cuttings. Thirteen of the best named sorts of all types, ready May 15th. Per dozen \$1.00; each 10c.



Iris Kaempferii. Called Fleur d'Lis and Japan Iris. One of the most beautiful varieties of the Iris family. The colors are blue, purple, red or white. Some of the varieties are clear colors; others with yellow spots at the base of the petals, and others beautifully mottled, striped and variegated. They need the sun, grow in any garden, and in a few years spread to a width of two feet, when the clumps should be divided.

Mixed Colors. Roots grown in this country.per doz. \$1.50; each 15c

Japan Grown. Clumps of ten of the very finest new large flowering varieties imported by us direct from Japan, each kind named.....per doz. \$3.00; each 25c



Cactus Dahlias.

GLADIOLI.

Of summer blooming plants for general garden decoration the gladiolus is deserving of special attention. Requiring but little room, they are exceedingly useful for filling vacant places, while for massing in large beds, where a brilliant and effective display is desired, they are invaluable. They succeed best in good loam, enriched with well-rotted manure. The bulbs should be planted about three inches deep in heavy soil and six in sand and six or eight inches apart. It is a good plan to make plantings every three or four weeks beginning in April for a succession of bloom, Gladioli lending themselves readily to this treatment.

Gladioli in Separate Colors.

This list is composed of a selection of different sorts of the same shade or color, and is given for those who have a stock of bulbs but are short of certain colors.

	Doz.	100
Red and Scarlet. Choicest sorts		
only\$	0.30	\$2.00
Light Colors. Standard selection	.35	2.50
White and Light. Best named sorts,		
including a large number of		
Snow White	.60	4.00
Striped and Variegated	.40	2.75
Pink. Fine pink and rose shades	.30	2.00
Yellow and Orange. Best shades	.60	3.50

Mixed Gladioli.

Fine Mixed				
colors	6.0	 	\$0.25	\$1.50

Extra Choice. The largest collection of kinds and colors. For variety this mixture takes the lead not only of our list, but any other\$0.40 \$2.50 Special Mixture. Equal quantities of the above separate colors, which will insure a fine assortment of all the most distinct sorts 2.75

HARDY PLANTS, BEDDING PLANTS, VINES, ETC.

The demand for plants ready to set out and plants old enough to bloom this season grown so large that we are endeavoring to supply our customers as well as possible with the best we can secure. We do not own green houses or land suitable for the purpose and that leaves us free to buy from such producers as have the conditions best suited to grow the best plants. We insist in many cases, how ever, that these growers shall use our stock of seeds, thus being assured that the flowers which these plants produce will be of the best strains in the market. We buy in large quantities and are able to supply about everything wanted. If you contemplate using plants in lots of 50 or more of a kind let us submit special prices.

Following is a list of plants in largest demand, but only a partial list of all we handle. Come in often, you may see something new each time.

PLANTS.—Cont'd.

Durtahman's Dina (Aristolophia Sipha) A harder	ine with large beaut dear I leave
Dutchman's Pipe. (Aristolochia Sipho.) A har dy	ine with large neart-snaped leaves
and brownish flowers resembling a minia ture	
is wanted. Being slow to root, the vines do no	t make much growth the first sea-
son, but are well worth waiting for. Strong of	lormant plants\$0.35 to \$0.50
Moonflower Vine. During May we shall have stro	ong rooted plants of this, the most
profuse and rapid-growing vine, that can be r	aised in our climate Flowers im-
mense in size and pure white, open at night,	and are delicately fromant. Crown
mense in size and pure winte, open at ingut,	and are deficately fragrant. Grows
best in the sun, and requires rich soil and ple	enty of water. 3 for 25c\$0.10
Cobaea Scandens. A very handsome, rapid gro wing	annual vine having large blue,
bell-shaped flowers, and particularly adapted f	or shady places. Out of pots. 3 for
	\$0.10
Asters. Well grown plants out of 2 inch pots, cold	ors senarate per dozen \$0.30
Canterbury Bells. (Campanula Medium.) See cut of	on Daga 33 Mixed colors Each \$0.10
Canterbury Bens. (Campanula Medium.) Second	on rage 33. Mixed colors. Each\$0.10
Chinese Bell Flower. (Platycodon.) A fine Campa	anula nowering in mid-summer.
Colors blue and white and a very satisfactory	plant. Each\$0.10
Columbine. (Aquilegia.) Beautiful colors. Grown Coreopsis. (Lanceolata.) Excellent. Blooms all	outside. Each\$0.15
Coreopsis. (Lanceolata.) Excellent. Blooms all	summer. Strong clumps. Each\$0.15
Chrysanthemums. Hardy varieties in strong clum	ps. separate colors pink white red
or yellow, each 15c. Pot plants that will bloo	m but not hardy Each \$0.10
Cosmos. Pot grown plants in separate colors, whi	to sint or crimson. Doz. 500 Foot 60.05
Cosmos. For grown plants in separate colors, win	te, plik of crimson. Doz. 30c. Each 50.05
Double English Daisies. Large flowering in bloom	per basket\$0.35
Shasta Daisy. Strong, field-grown clumps raised	
Foxglove. (Digitalis.) Mixed colors. Started in	iside and wintered in cold-frames.
Elegant, large plants that ought to surely flow	ver, each\$0.10
Gaillardia. (Grandiflora.) Blanket flower. Very s	howy, excellent cut flower and con-
stantly in bloom. Keep the flowers picked.	Fach \$0.10
Geraniums. Standard sorts such as S. A. Nutt, M.	Indoma Rarnay ata out of 1 inch
Geramunis. Standard sorts such as S. A. Nutt, W.	1 EO 1
pots, strong, well grown plants, per dozen \$	1.50, each\$0.15
Larkspur. (Delphinium). Hybrids, various shade	s of blue with white centers and
Formosum, shorter spikes of sky blue, either	kind, each\$0.10
Pansies. We fregently have a hundred baskets w	ith a dozen in each, on hand at one
time. The display is indescribable. Fine plan	ts, grown from seeds supplied by us.
Per basket	
Hardy Poppies. Brilliant scarlet; in bloom early;	very showy each \$0.10
Pyrethrums. Called Summer Chrysanthemum's an	d Single Actors from their form
They make a gorgeous display in June and flo	
white and all shades of red to the most delicat	
Hardy Phlox. This is becoming more popular o	
flower and truss of the newer sorts and the	nany beautiful colors and markings
that have been added to the list recently. Som	
supplied by the largest grower of Phloxes in	
Sweet William. A very satisfactory plant. Brillia	nt colors clumps each \$0.10
Hardy Sweet Peas. Old fashioned, but not at all	
mixed. Per clump	\$0.15
Golden Glow. Flowers in profusion until late sun	imer. Increases rapidly and should
be planted where it can be controlled and tied	l up. Per clump\$0.10
Heliotrope. Plants grown in the greenhouse. The	ere ought to be at least one plant in
every garden. Each, 10c and	\$0.15
Hollyhocks. Grown from seeds sown last year a	
Hollynocks. Grown from seeds sown last year a	100 Devil and 1 and 61 for Fe 1
only. Strong roots of the Single per dozen \$	
10c and	
Lobelia Cardinalis. The well known Cardinal Flo	wer seen occasionally in our woods.
Under cultivation the plants do remarkably	
stalks a foot or more long. The best scarlet	
Penstemon. We get the Torryi with tall spikes	of coral red flowers at IVc each, and
the Hybrids, which look much like Snap drag	ons at, each\$0.15
Salvia. Plants grown in 2½ inch pots from seed	
spikes a foot long on plants three or more fe	et high. It is the finest and most
spikes a foot long on plants three of more le	00 anch co 10
satisfactory we have yet found. Per dozen, \$1	
Verbenas. Plants showing color, out of 2 inch p	ots, per dozen 60c, each\$0.05
Lemon Verbenas. Always found in grandmother	
sharm in all these wears. We get them in the	s garden but have lost none of their
charm in all these years. We get them in tw	s garden but have lost none of their

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

We shall have a full supply of the best varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Egg Plant and Pepper Plants at the proper season. Well grown plants, raised from our own seeds, at low prices.

PLANT TUBS.

American Flower and Tree Tubs are made from everlasting cypress. The merits of the tub are commensurate with the demand for an article that is light, attractive and durable. Natural finish.

OUTSIDE MEASUREMENTS.

Size.	Bottom.	Top.	Deep.	Price.
1	111/2	131/2	12	\$1.00
2	12	141/2	14	1.25
3	131/2	16	16	1.50
4	16½	19	18	2.00
5	19	21	20	3.00
6	23	25	22	4.00
7	24	26	24	5.50



FIBRE WARE ROLLING STANDS.

Fibre-Ware Rolling Stands are mounted upon ball-bearing Casters, and furnish an easy

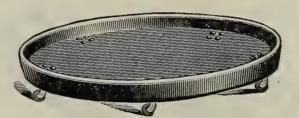
and ready means of moving heavy plants in permanent or temporary locations.

The four smaller sizes have a detachable and strongly made metal base, so that a new dish may be used in place of one damaged or broken, the enameled Steel Stand and Casters being separate.

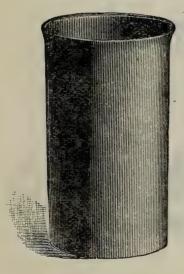
being separate.

The two larger sizes have the Casters securely attached to the shallow dish.

Οι	itside d	liameter about	Each.
12	inches		\$0.60
14	66 -		0.70
16	66		0.90
18	"		1.00
20	. "		1.10



FLORISTS' VASES, FOR DISPLAYING CUT FLOWERS.



These vases are used by the best florists and are far superior to anything else for displaying and keeping cut flowers. The new size for roses and 'mums will fill a long felt want.

No.	Тор	Deep	Doz.	Each
0	8	13	\$4.80	\$0.50
1 .	51/2	10	4.20	.45
2	41/2	9	- 3.60	40
3	4	6	3.00	.35
4	3	41/2	2.40	.30
22	41/2	15	4.20	.45
33	4	12 .	3.60	.40
44	3	9	3.00	.35
000	9	29	18.00	1.75

FIBRE WARE FLOWER POT SAUCERS.

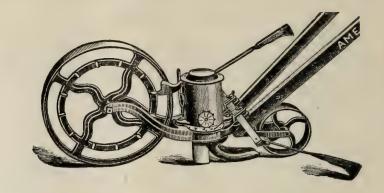


These saucers have the advantage over earthen ware, in being waterproof, and are therefore desirable for window gardens and all house plants.

Size.	Each.	Doz.	Size	Each	Doz.
4 inch	\$.09	\$.95	8 inch		\$1.25
5 "	10	1.05	9 "		1.35
6 "	11	1.10	10 "		1.45
7 "	12	1.15	12 "		1.75

Matthews' New Universal Garden Drill.

BOXED, F. O. B., CLEVELAND, NET \$6.25.

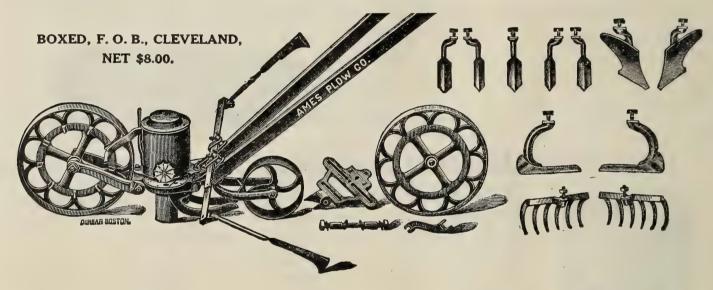


MATTHEWS' NEW UNIVERSAL HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.

Will sow continuously or drops seeds in hills any distance apart up to four feet.

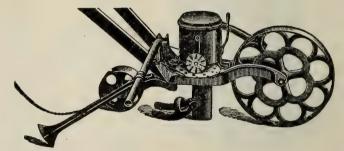
PRICE, BOXED, F. O. B., CLEVELAND, \$7.00.

Matthews' New Universal Double Wheel Combined Drill.



Matthews' New Universal "Little Gem" Drill.

BOXED, F. O. B., CLEVELAND, NET \$5.00.





"Cyclone" Broadcast Seeder.

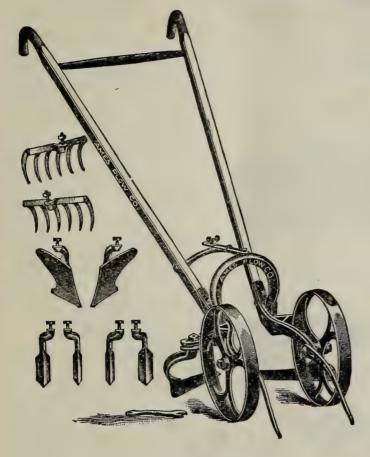
This is the best broadcast seed sower on the market. It can be adjusted to sow any quantity per acre, is light and easy running, and more than all it can be operated without tiring.

PRICE, \$1.25.

New Universal Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

BOXED, F. O. B., CLEVELAND, NET \$4,50.





New Universal Double Wheel Hoe and Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

Specially designed for working both sides of the row at one passing.

This new hand implement embraces all the good points of older efforts in the same line, and in addition offers new features which cannot fail to be appreciated. The special recommendation is the adjustable arch which by an ingenious device enables the teeth to be pitched at any angle desired.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office, Cleveland, O., \$5.00.

COOPER HOSE MENDER.

Made of heavy brass. Will last indefinitely. Cut the hose square off each side of the break and insert the mender half way into each end. It will not leak nor pull out. Two sizes, ½ and ¾ inch. Price 10c each, 3 for 25c.



FLORISTS' SUPPLIES.

Tin Foil. Two lbs., 25c; per lb\$.15	Tooth Picks, per package\$.08
Pot Labels, 4½ in., painted, per 1,000 1.30	Green Twine for Smilax, 1/4 lb
Pot Labels, 6 in., painted, per 1,000 1.50	Nicoteen, per bottle 1.50
Sphagnum Moss, per bale 1.25	Chenille, per skein
Cape Flowers, white, per pound 1.25	Nico Fume, 24 sheets
Cane Stakes, 6 to 10 ft., per 100 1.00	Nico Fume, 144 sheets 3.50
Bamboo Stakes, 6 ft., per 100 1.00	Immortelles. Immortelles Letters
m 1 11 1 0 01 TTT- 1 T/ T/ . 1 1 11	1 P 11 10 1=

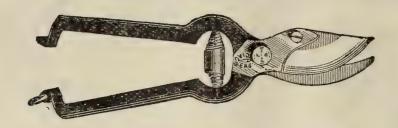
RAFFIA.

TWEMLOW'S ENGLISH GLAZING PUTTY.

This is a soft putty made for glazing gree nhouses. It does not harden, and therefore when the glass contracts with the cold, fills in the crevices. The saving in the coal bill will pay for the putty. One gallon will glaze fiftee n boxes of 16x24 glass.

Per gallon.....\$1.25 Five gallons.....\$6.00 Fifty gallons......\$55.00 Putty Bulbs, Scollay's. Each\$1.00

CUTLERY, ETC.



Pruning Shears. Best value in the market. Each		\$	0.50
Pruning Shears. English make, two sizes, each			
Pruning and Budding Knives, each			
Grape Pickers, each			
Grass Edging Shears, various sizes, each			
Grass Hooks, (American make.) Each			.25
Grass Hooks, (English Rivet-back.) Each		to	.75
Grass Shears. Each			.50
Scuffle or Push Hoes. Each			1.00
Hedge Shears. Different sizes. Each			
Garden Trowels. Various styles. Each		to	1.00
Lawn Scythes. English rivet-back; 32, 36 in. Each			
Genuine Talacre Scotch Scythe Stones. Each			
English Daisy Rakes. Two sizes. Each	3 25	to	3.50
Garden Reels			
Galucii Accio , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	.00	10	.7 5



5 inch blade, 15c. 7 inch, 25c.

LANG'S WEEDER.



Price 25 cents.

EXCELSIOR WEEDER AND HAND CULTIVATOR.

Price 10c.

YOU NEEDN'T BREAK YOUR BACK WITH A



Each, 50c.

The only practical device on the market.

SPRAYERS, SYRINGES, ETC.

THE DEMING "SUCCESS" SPRAY PUMP.

The quality of Deming pumps is unquestioned. They are well made, of the right ma-

terials to prevent corrosion and they will do the work for which they are designed. We have yet to hear the first complaint from the many we have sold. We can supply on short notice any Deming Sprayer made, and have their illustrated catalogue, which will be sent on request. We carry in stock the following:

	CIL CIIO I	_		
Success	Spray Pur	mp		\$4.00
Perfect	Success	Spray	Pump.	With
bucket	clamp			4.25

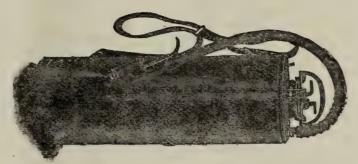


SPRAYERS.—Cont'd.



MYSTIC SPRAYER. Brass tank and tube, tin barrel. So far as we have been able to learn, this is the best atomizer yet made. It throws the spray farthest and can hardly be bettered at any

price. It is being used by the City Health Officers and by physicians generally for spraying disinfectants, as well as by many people to rid plants and shrubs of insects and fungi. Price each, \$1.00.



THE AUTO SPRAYER.

This sprayer is a tank fitted with an air pump capable of putting the liquid within under a pressure sufficient to empty the tank when filled about half full. The fittings are strong and well made and the machine is well liked. Sometimes you will be situated so you cannot work a pump sprayer single handed. You can pump this machine up on the ground, carry it where you want to work, turn it on and let it run. It holds four gallons. The copper tank is suitable to use in spraying Iron Sulphate to kill dandelions. Ask for pamphlet. Galvanized iron tank.....\$4.50 Copper tank\$6.00

INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYING COMPOUNDS.

Lime & Sulphur Wash. Lime and Sulphur Wash is conceded to be the best remedy all things considered, that there is against San Jose scale, Scurvy Bark Louse, Oyster Shell Scale, etc., while the lime has some value against some fungus diseases also. In the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1906 Mr. A. L. Quaintance discusses Lime-Sulphur Washes from first experiments up to the present-day usages. In summing up the results of his study of the subjects, Mr. Quaintance says: "But few dormant tree sprays have a greater range of usefulness than lime-sulphur wash. In practice, one thorough application in spring, shortly before the buds open, is calculated to control effectively not only the San Jose scale, but other scales, excepting lecaniums." Its usefulness in controlling other insects as well as fungus diseases is also pointed out.

For a winter spray use one gallon of Wash to eleven of water and in summer one to sixteen. Per quart, 50c; gallon, \$1.25; 5 gallons, \$3.00; barrel of 50 gallons, \$15.00; f. o. b. Cleveland.

Whale Oil Soap. Prevents the ravages of mealy bug and various kinds of worms and insects that infest the bark of trees and shrubs. Per lb. package, 20 cents; 5 lb. box, 75c. Stott's Fir Tree Oil Soap. A superior remedy for a great many insects that attack house plants, particularly for plant lice; in our experience it is the only article that really kills

plants, particularly for plant lice; in our experience it is the only article that really kills them and that can be used without inconvenience in the house. For ridding palms, rubber trees, roses, geraniums, and any kind of plant of insect enemies it has no equal. It is not offensive, may be applied with a syringe or brush and is cheap. One ounce makes one gallon. Price per ½ lb. can, 25 cents; 2 lb. can, 75 cents.

Arsenate of Lead. The best remedy against canker worm, curculio and all leaf-eating insects on any plant, tree or shrubs. A pure article will not burn the foliage. Ours is the purest to be had. It sticks to the foliage throughout the season. Use from three to six pounds for 50 gallons of water as directed on the package. Price, 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 12½ lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs. or more, price on application; variable.

Paris Green. Strictly pure. Price variable.

Persian Insect Powder. Strictly fresh. Kills flies, mosquitos, roaches, ants, etc. Lb., 50 cents.

White Hellebore. Effective for slugs on pear and other trees, currant and cabbage worms, etc. 1/4 lb., 10 cents; 1/2 lb., 18 cents; 1 lb., 30 cents.

SPRAYING COMPOUNDS. Cont'd.

Bug Death. This is a fine powder most successfully used against potato bugs. The use of

100 lbs., \$5.00.

Bordeaux Mixture. This is the only remedy recommended for the control of fungus diseases or blight, rot, leaf curl or whatever name is used to designate the condition into which various plants and trees get when infested. Ours is a thick paste, one gallon of which will make fifty gallons ready to apply. It is advantageous to add one quart of molasses or a pound or two of glucose to a barrel to make it stick better. Per 1b., 25c; 5 lbs., 75c;

10 lbs., \$1.20; 50 lbs., \$3.50.

Nico Fume Tobacco Paper. Nicotine soaked into paper which when lighted gives off the fumes that are fatal to aphis or green fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. An effective remedy easily applied against insects found in the greenhouse. A house 20x100 requires from four to eight sheets as directed on the can. 24 sheets, 75c; 144 sheets..\$3.50 Nicoteen. A liquid used as a spray or vaporized by heat. Used largely in greenhouses against insect pests. A bottle contains the extract from 150 lbs. of Tobacco. Per bottle, \$1.50. Defiance Fumigating Lamp. Uses kerosene for fuel, each, 50c.

Tobacco Dust. Fertilizer and insecticide. An excellent fertilizer for lawns and gardens, and a good preventive against out worms and leaf eating caterpillars. Dust on to the

and a good preventive against cut worms and leaf-eating caterpillars. Dust on to the plants when they are wet, and for cut worms spread on the ground around the plants to be protected. Per lb., 5 cents; 25 lbs., \$1.00.

FERTILIZERS.

A. C. Kendel's Raw Bone Meal. Raw Bone Meal is considered the best fertilizer for lawns, trees, shrubs, etc., being high in nutritive value but giving it up gradually as such plants need it. The coarser the bone the longer it takes to become effective and also the longer it lasts. Our brand is ground extra fine, especially for our use, and

sired. Used largely by the best florists and is safer to use than most chemical fertilizers. Per lb., 5c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00; per sack at 2½c per lb.

Bradley's English Lawn Fertilizer. This is a chemical combination prepared for quick results, but unless directions for using are carefully followed is liable to burn the grass. Analysis, 5% Ammonia; 6% Available Phosphoric Acid; 5% Potash (K.20.) Price, 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00; 200 lbs., \$5.50.

Land Plaster.

\$10.00 Per ton



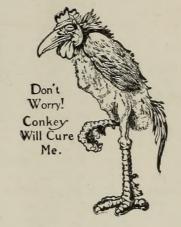


is a coarse meal applied dry on the soil at the rate of a teaspoonful for a six inch pot, once in two weeks. Watering the plant carries the fertilizer to the roots.

Remarkable results have been obtained by its use. We are sure that a trial will produce evidences of benefit to the plant in a very short time. Analysis: 4% Nitrogen, 6% available Phosphoric Acid, 6½% total Phosphoric Acid, 3% Potash soluable in water and 20% humus. A package contains ½ lb. Price, per package, 15c.

Bowker's Plant Food. This is intended for plants in pots. It is a time tried preparation and has given general satisfaction. Plants respond quickly when the food is applied as directed. Analysis 2% Nitrogen, 4% available Phosphoric Acid, 6% total Phosphoric Acid, and 2% Potash. A small package is enough for 30 plants for three months. Price, small package, 15c; large package, 25c.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES



Each article must satisfy YOU or you receive your money back

Roup Cure\$.50	\$.50 Postpaid
Roup Cure	1.00	1.00 "
Bronchitis Remedy	.50	50 "
Cholera Remedy	.25	.25 "
Cholera Remedy	.50	50 "
Gape Remedy	.50	.60 "
Chicken Pox Remedy	.50	.55 "
Limber Neck Remedy	.50	.55 "
Scaly Leg Remedy	.50	•55. "
Rheumatic Remedy	.50	.55 "
Healing Salve	.25	.25 "
Healing Salve	.50	.50 "
Poultry Laxative	.25	.25 "
Poultry Tonic	.25	.30 "
Flea Salve	.25	.30 "
Sulphur Candles	.IO	.15 "
Sulphur Candles (3)	.25	.40 "
Sulphur Candles (12)	1.00	1.35 Exp. Pd.
Head Lice Ointment	.IO	.10 Postpaid
Head Lice Ointment	.25	.25 "
Lice Powder	.IO	.15 "
Lice Powder	.25	.40 "
Lice Powder	.50	.75 Exp. Pd.
Lice Powder	1.00	1.50 "
Lice Liquid	-35	.60 "
Lice Liquid	.60	.85 "
Lice Liquid	1.00	1.30 "
Laying Tonic	.25	.50 "
Laying Tonic	.50	.75 "
Laying Tonic	1.00	1.50 "
Laying Tonic	3.00	3.25 Frt. Pd.
Nox-i-Cide	-35	.60 Exp. Pd.
Nox-i-Cide	.60	.85 "
Nox-i-Cide	.90	1.25 "
Nox-i-Cide	1.50	2.00 "
Fly Knocker	.35	.60 "
Fly Knocker	.60	.85 "
Fly Knocker	1.00	1.50 "
Mange Remedy (Dogs)	.50	.75 "
Distemper Remedy (Dogs)	.50	.55 Postpaid

Call for free samples of Lice Powder and Laying Tonic or Send 5c postage for each.

For 2c postage we will mail Conkey's valuable book "Poultry Diseases" which was formerly sold for 25c per copy.

CONTENTS OF THIS CATALOGUE

Bulbs		. Page	46-51
Plants			51-52
Lawn Grass Seed .	10 75		1-2
Vegetable Seeds .		100	3-26
Flower Seeds			31-46
Bird Seeds			27
Clover and Grass Seeds			28-29
Field Seeds			27-28
Tree Seeds			29
Cultivators			55
Fertilizers			58
Florists' Supplies .			53-55
Insecticides and Spraying	Comp	ounds	57-58
Lawn Mowers		Secon	d Page
Mushroom Spawn .			17
Nitro-Culture	1.	. Fire	st Page
Plant Tubs			53
Poultry Remedies .			59
Seed Drills			54
Sprayers			56-57
New Seeds of Merit		. Fir	st Page

Quantity of Seeds Usually Sown to the Acre.

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants, or Number of Hills, or Length of Drill.

Asparagus	60 feet of drill.	Melon, Musk oz. to	60 hills.
Beet1 oz. "	50 "	Okra1 oz. "	40 feet of drill.
Beans, Dwarf 1 qt. "	100 "	Onions1 oz. "	100 "
Beans, Pole1 qt. "	100 hills.	Onions, Setts, small1 qt. "	40 "
Carrot 1 oz. "	150 "	Parsley1 oz. "	150 "
Cabbage 1 oz. " 3	3,000 plants.	Parsnip1 oz. "	200 "
Cauliflower 1 oz. " 3		Peas1 qt. "	100 "
Celery 1 oz. " 4		Pepper1 oz. "	2,000 plants.
	50 hills.		40 hills.
Corn 1 qt. "	400 "	Radish1 oz. "	100 feet of drill.
Dandelion	150 feet of drill.	Salsify 1 oz. "	70 "
Endive 1 oz. "	150 "	Spinach 1 oz. "	50 "
Egg Plant	2,000 plants.	Squash. Early 1 oz. "	50 hills.
Lettuce oz. " 4		Squash, Marrow1 oz. "	10 "
Leek		Tomato	3.000 plants.
Melon, Water1 oz. "		Turnip 1 oz. "	

Number of Plants, Trees, Vines, Etc., Required to Set an Acre.

Di	istance			Num b er.	Di	istance.			Number
1	ft. by	1	ft.	43,560	6	ft. by	6	ft.	1,210
11/2	"	11/2	66		8		8	66	
2	66	1	66		10	. 66	10	66	
2	66	2	66	10,890	12	66	12	66	302
21/1	66	21/2	66	6,970	15	66	15	66	
3	66	1.	66	14,520	18	66	18	66	134
3	66	2	66	7,260	20	66	20	66	103
3	66 .	3	66		25	66	25	66	70
4	66	4	66	2,722	30.	66	30	66	40
5	66	5	66	1.742	40	66	40	66	

Weight of Various Articles in the State of Ohio.

Applesper	bu.		IDS.	Orchard Grassper bu. 14 lb.	s.
Apples, dried	"	22	"	Onions " 50 "	
Barley	66	48	66	Peaches " 48 "	
Beans	66	60	"	Peas " 60 "	
Buckwheat	4.5	50		Plastering Hair " 8 "	
Broom Corn	66	46	"	Popcorn " 40 "	
Blue Grass, Kentucky	"	14	66	Rape " 50 "	
" English	66	24	66	Rye " 56 "	
Bran	66	20	"	Red Top Seed " 14 "	
Canary Seed	66	60	"	Salt, coarse " 50 "	
Clover Seed	"	60	66	Salt, Michigan " 56 "	
Corn, shelled	66	56	66	Sorghum " 50 "	
Corn, on ear	"	68	66	Sweet Potatoes " 50 "	
Corn Meal	"	50	66	Timothy Seed " 45 "	
Charcoal	66	22	66	Tomatoes " 56 "	
Coal, Mineral	"	80	66	Turnips " 60 "	
Coal, Cannel	66	70	66	Wheat " 60 "	
Coke	66	40	66	Flour, per bbl., net	
Cow Peas	"	60	66	Salt, per bbl " 280 "	
Cranberries	"	40	"	Lime, per bushel " 70 "	
Dried Peaches	"	32	"	Hay, well settledper cubic foot, 4½ "	
Flax Seed	•	56	"	Corn, on cob, in bin " 22 "	
Hemp Seed	"	44	"	Corn, shelled. in bin " 45 "	
Hungarian Grass Seed	"	48	"	Wheat, in bin " 48 "	
Irish Potatoes, heaping measure	"	60	"		
Millet	66	50	66	Oats, in bin " 25½ "	
Malt	"	34	66	Potatoes, in bin 38½	
Oats	"	32	"	Sand, dry, in bin 95	
Osage Orange	"	33	"	Clay, compact	

A.C. KENDEL'S

"FOREST CITY"

LAWN GRASS SEED

THE SEED THAT MAKES THE FAMOUS LAWNS OF CLEVELAND



A.C. KENDEL'S

"SHADY NOOK"

LAWN GRASS SEED

FOR PRICE AND DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING SEE PAGES 1 AND 2